

REPORT

ON THE

Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries.

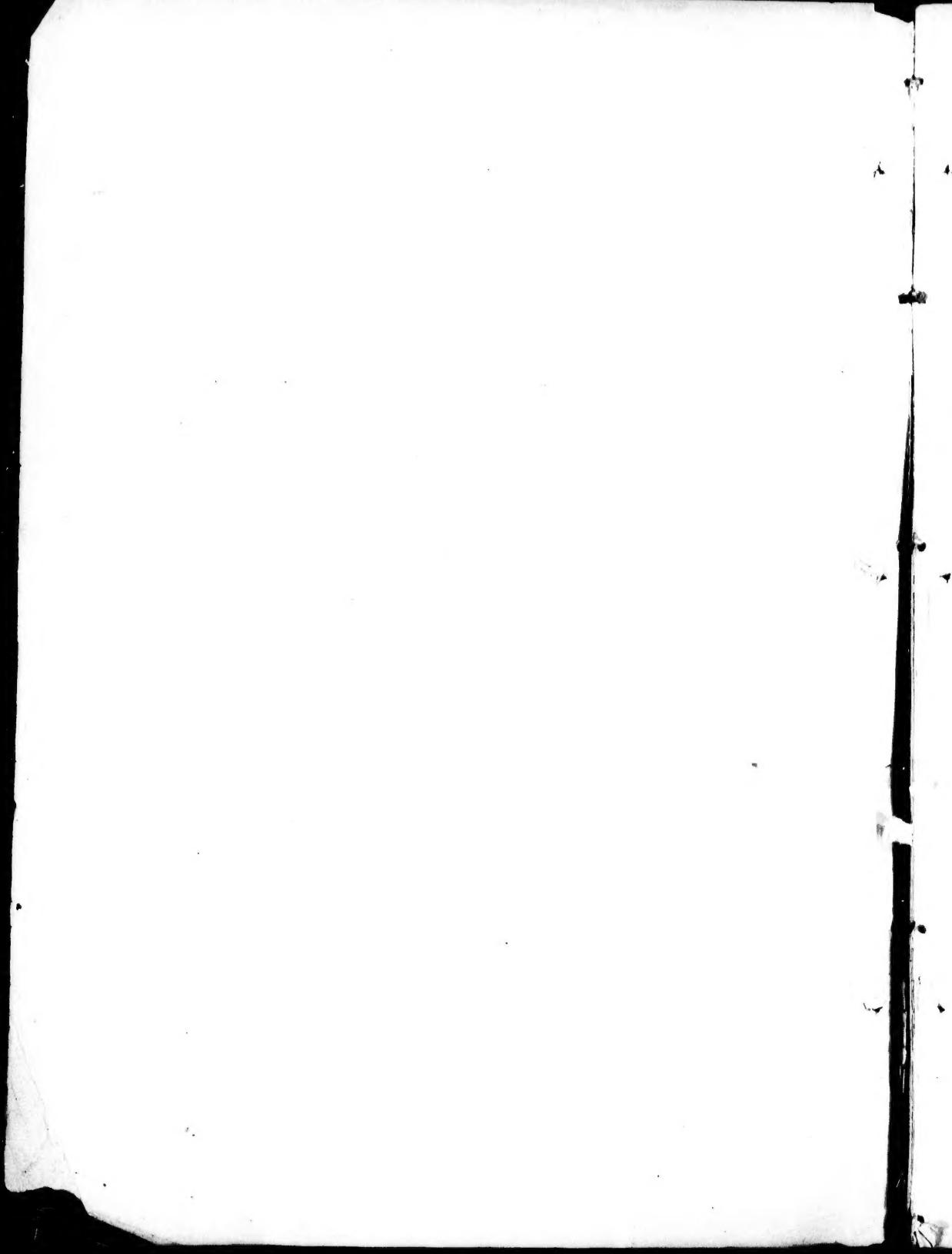
1874.

BY COMMANDER HOWORTH, R.N.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.:

PRINTED BY ROBERT WINTON.

1874.



Transmitting Copy of Fishery Report.

H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"

At St. John's, 20th August, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my report on the Fisheries on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, to the present date.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

M. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

His Excellency

Sir S. J. HILL, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Governor of Newfoundland.

II. M. S. "WOODLARK,"

At St. John's, 19th August, 1874.

Schedule of Documents transmitted with the Fishery Report of 1874:—

Date	Nature of Enclosure.	No.	Nature of Documents.
1874.			
19 Aug.			Fishery Report, 1874.
" "	Appendix	1	Magisterial Duties.
" "	Appendix	2	Hydrographical Report.
" "	Appendix	3	Medical Report.
17 June	Appendix	4	Com. Aubrey to Governor Hill.
18 July	Appendix	{ 5 (a) }	Com. Howorth to Com.-in-Chief.
" "		{ (b) }	Com. Aubrey to Com. Howorth.
19 "		{ (c) }	Com. Howorth to Com. Aubrey.
29 "		{ (a) }	Com. Howorth to Com.-in-Chief.
25 "		{ (b) }	Com. Aubrey to Com. Howorth.
25 "	Appendix	{ 6 (c) }	Memo. to Sub-Lieut. Babington.
26 "		{ (d) }	Sub-Lieut. Babington's Report.
26 "		{ (e) }	Com. Howorth to Com. Aubrey.
27 "		{ (f) }	Commander Aubrey's protest.
25 "	Appendix	7	Com. Aubrey to Com. Howorth.

M. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

First Cruize.

REPORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

BY COMMANDER HOWORTH, R.N.

ERRATA.

- Page 3, for "M. Howorth," &c., read W. Howorth.
Page 4, last line, for "M. Howorth," read W. Howorth.
Page 14, for "Capelin" in sixteenth and nineteenth lines, read Caplin.
Page 20, third line, for "envious," read serious.
Page 20, eleventh line, for "it," read is.
Page 21, seventh line from bottom, for "Halifax," read Hallifax.
Page 25, first line, for "fierce," read fine.
Page 29, thirteenth line, for "kept" read keep.
Page 44, ninth line, for "Halifax," read Hallifax.
Page 59, third line from bottom, for "hemorrhoeoids," read hemorrhoids.
Page 69, first line, for "neerosis" read necrosis.
Page 61, twelfth line, for "anæmia," read anemia.

In making this report I have studied not to repeat what has already been stated by my predecessors, but to call attention only to facts which have rather lately come to light, and have been passed over by them, or not brought to their notice.

I have been much struck by the number of new settlers on some parts of the coast, notwithstanding the complaints that are made against the working of the fishery treaties, and the apparently decreasing value of the salmon fisheries owing to the reckless mode of taking these fish; and I am led to believe that the west coast is becoming more valuable from its internal resources, and think it desirable to draw attention to it, that, if necessary, steps may be taken to guard at the same time the new interests and industries that are springing up and the revenue of the Island.

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At St. John's, 19th August, 1874.

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25	"	Appendix	{ 6 (c) }	Memo. to Sub-Lieut. Babington.
26	"		{ (d) }	Sub-Lieut. Babington's Report.
26	"		{ (e) }	Com Howorth to Com. Aubrey.
27	"		{ (f) }	Commander Aubrey's protest.
25	"	Appendix	7	Com. Aubrey to Com. Howorth.

M. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

First Cruize.**REPORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**

BY COMMANDER HOWORTH, R.N.

H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"
At St. John's, Newfoundland,
19th August, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, to this date.

In making this report I have studied not to repeat what has already been stated by my predecessors, but to call attention only to facts which have rather lately come to light, and have been passed over by them, or not brought to their notice.

I have been much struck by the number of new settlers on some parts of the coast, notwithstanding the complaints that are made against the working of the fishery treaties, and the apparently decreasing value of the salmon fisheries owing to the reckless mode of taking these fish; and I am led to believe that the west coast is becoming more valuable from its internal resources, and think it desirable to draw attention to it, that, if necessary, steps may be taken to guard at the same time the new interests and industries that are springing up and the revenue of the Island.

I have departed from the plan previously followed in the form of the Report, so far as to remove to an appendix (No. 1,) the magisterial cases brought before us, as not being of general interest and more convenient for reference, and I append a short report from the navigating officer of this ship, which, as it embraces the experience of two years on this coast, will be found valuable to officers coming afterwards as strangers to it, even if they are accompanied by a pilot, who may not, in all cases, be aware of the best anchorages, a matter of great importance in the deep waters of these harbors.

This report forms appendix No. 2, and with the sailing directions in use will, I think, comprise all that is necessary as a guide to the places visited.

ST. JOHN'S.

Arrived at St. John's on the 26th June. We found a good many icebergs off the coast, some of large size. Fishing had begun there about the 1st June and was better than last year; prospects very good. Caplin arrived on the 14th from Trinity Bay by steamboat; salmon in the neighborhood not so plentiful as last year. Selling from 4d to 5d per lb.

POR-AU-PORT.

Anchored under the isthmus in St. George's Bay at 3 p. m. on the 4th, and made enquiries into the complaint urged by Captain Aubrey of the French man-of-war *Kersaint*, against Mr. Fox Bennett, with the following result:—

Mr. Bennett's mine is situated at the southern end of a small cove in East Bay, about three hundred yards from the isthmus. This cove is two hundred yards from point to point, with a very narrow beach backed by a cliff. The mine itself is on a level with the beach, running back into the cliff, and producing a very rich lead ore, a specimen of which accompanies this report.

The buildings are on the cliff about one hundred yards from its edge, and consist of the manager's house, a barrack for the men, a forge and a small store-house, all enclosed in about an acre of land. No wharf has been built or even planned, and in the extremely improbable event of room being required by the French fishermen for the erection of stages, the whole beach, with the exception of about twenty yards, is open to them; but their erection there, from its exposed position, is next to impossible.

Mr. Bennett's manager and family and twelve men comprise the working staff; there are also a few fishermen scattered about the neighbourhood, but none in the cove.

Two small vessels have visited the place within the last thirteen months. As no boats ever come on this side of Fox Island except from stress of weather, and the nearest French fishing station is at Red Island, a distance of twelve miles, I cannot conceive that they can ever be injured by the prosecution of these most important works.

It appears to me that no better case could have been chosen to point out the inequalities of the existing treaty; and that the French senior naval officer should have fixed upon it for his very warm protest, I consider to be most fortunate for the interests of the colony.

From about Codroy to Bonne Bay the land is very rich, both for agricultural purposes and for pasture; and, already, discoveries have been made tending to show that its mineral wealth is also great; beside the lead which is being worked in Port-au-Port, copper is known to exist there.

With the fine harbors in their neighborhood, and a more genial climate than is found in other parts of Newfoundland, nothing but the remarkable interpretation put upon the treaties with France can prevent this from becoming a most important district, yielding a large revenue to the colony, and affording an assured means of livelihood to its population.

Already settlements have been formed, and questions involving rights of property are arising which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with; owing to the fact that the properties acquired by prescriptive right are within the bounds claimed as French reserve by them.

I have not ordered the removal of Mr. Bennett's buildings or works, for two reasons:—

Because, in the first place, the matter is under consideration of the Home Government, and,—

Because it appears to me (after carefully reading the treaties and other documents supplied to me), that the French have no territorial rights in Newfoundland, "except so much of the beach as is necessary for the erection of stages and huts for drying fish," and it is not pretended that Mr. Bennett's works either do or can ever prevent this. The French seem to have a right to demand the removal of any fixed fishing establishment, but this does not come under that head; and as the object of all the treaties and conventions has been simply to ensure to the French certain fishery rights, and has never contemplated any other industry within the limits specified, the absolute possession of Newfoundland by Great Britain being in every case assured, I cannot conceive that it could enter into any one's mind to sign away all access to the coasts and harbors, as well as, virtually, nearly all the mineral wealth in the country, and to cripple all industries throughout about half of it.

The removal of Mr. Bennett's premises would, by parity of reasoning, render necessary the removal of every English house and settlement along the entire line of coast upon which the French are allowed to fish.

The cod and salmon fishery, both here and in St. George's Bay, have been very poor hitherto, but the herring fishery has been very productive; unusually so in fact.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Arrived at St. George's Harbour at 8 a. m., on the 5th July. Find that the fisheries here have been the same as at Port-au-port; cod and salmon poor; herring very good.

Several complaints were made (see Appendix No. 1), and dealt with. This place bids fair to become a great centre of trade; coal is known to exist at two places, one about seven, the other, fourteen miles from here: iron is found about four miles from here at Steel Mountains, and is probably very widely distributed; limestone is also abundant; lead and gypsum of extremely good quality exist at Kip-pins Brook, about ten miles from here, and the climate and soil are attracting the attention of farmers, one of whom is only deterred from commencing operations on a good scale from the difficulty presented by the present state of the questions pending between the English and French Governments.

Swore in Mr. William Seaworth for another year as special constable. A question was asked about remuneration of special constables for loss of time, and work done.

There were about a dozen English boats fishing off the bay when we entered.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Arrived at 10 a. m., on the 11th. Found a few boats fishing off Red Island, and several off St. George's Head. The cod fishery, hitherto, has not been good, but it promises well, some good takes having been made within the last few days. Herring very plentiful, and used as bait for cod; capelin scarce, and came too far into the Bay to make it worth the fishermen's while to take them.

A very good feeling exists here between the English and French fishermen, the latter occasionally furnishing bait to our people when

it has been scarce. Leaver abound in the river, and, no doubt, injure the salmon fishery, which has not been good.

The population is increasing fast; about twenty to thirty fresh families have come here during the past year, making up the number of families now in the Bay to about three hundred. A church (English) and school in Birchy Cove, and a branch school in Lark Harbour.

New industries are springing up here. Thirty families have settled within the last year twelve miles up the river at Deer Pond, to farm the land which is there very rich, producing wheat, oats and potatoes, all of which promise well. Of these settlers, some belong to Newfoundland and some are from Nova Scotia.

The climate on this plain is very genial. There are two saw mills, both of which I visited; one is a very large concern, worked by a forty inch turbine, with a forty feet head of water, obtaining power equal to an eighty horse power steam engine, and driving nineteen saws. About seventy men find employment all the year round. I was told that from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand feet of plank are turned out per diem, almost all of this of the finest possible description, much of it being sold for the manufacture of pianos. The United States is the principal market. There is a store of plank ready sawn, estimating it from two to three million feet. There are several places on the banks of the river where the logs are cut, and I am told that there is much waste going on, and the forests are being recklessly injured.

However this may be, I would submit that so large an undertaking should be placed under some regulation, and should contribute something to the revenue of the country, especially as the company are not Newfoundland people, and with the exception of the people employed, the whole wealth, thus created, is going out of the country. The other mill is a small affair, turning out about two thousand or three thousand feet a day, but capable of great development; it, also, is in the hands of an alien (an American).

I hear that coal is found in the neighbourhood, but the information was not sufficiently explicit to be reliable. Excellent marble is found about four miles up the river; good slate along the beach; iron and limestone; copper, very rich at the north point entering the bay: (specimens of ironstone and copper obtained.)

I spoke to a man who was just starting to go across the island (I believe to St. John's, but am not quite certain); he was going by boat the whole way, and told me he would have but two short portages the whole distance.

Several people came on board for medical treatment.

I was requested to explain the relative position of the English and French fishermen.

A complaint was made by the owner of a schooner that the Labrador men ill-used people from other places and injure their nets; the complaint was too vague and general for any action to be taken upon it.

Swore in Wm. Bagg as special constable.

TROUT RIVER.

Arrived here at 10 a.m., on the 14th. The cod fishery here has been very good; salmon not good. Found several salmon nets in the river, but properly placed; herring not very plentiful, but sufficiently so for bait; capelin scarce.

The land is not extensively cultivated; but what is, is very rich. There are six families here, who have thirty sheep among them.

BONNE BAY.

Arrived at 5 p.m., on the 14th. Found one salmon river barred, and removed the net (see Appendix No. 1). Cod fishery here fair; herring poor; salmon very good, but caught outside the bay and not in the rivers.

Two new families have settled here since last year. Three boats have been built, and there are two on the stocks, tonnage from about twenty to twenty-five apparently. Nearly all the cottages have good gardens which are very productive, but farming on any scale not attempted. A few cows and sheep. A large plain about seven miles inland from the end of the south-west arm is reported as very fertile. Deer visit the head of the Bay in great numbers about September, as also in Lark Harbor, Bay of Islands.

Hearing that salmon had been caught in the north-east arm, and seeing by the chart that there are good rivers there, I weighed at about 4 p.m. on the 15th, and anchored at 6.30 in Deer Brook.

The river is a very fine one, but a torrent and almost impossible to net—one, in fact, that can never probably never be poached.

Our time would not admit of examining the other rivers. Left at 11 a.m. on the 16th for

ROCHE HARBOUR.

The Captain of the *Kersaint* was anxious to visit this place; and as the glass had fallen considerably, so as to render it advisable to remain in harbour, we anchored here about 1 p.m. The cod fishery here was good while it lasted, but did not last long. Herring scarce and small, barely enough for bait; very little salmon. The French fishermen left here about three weeks ago: the best feeling exists between them and our people; but whenever a French man-of-war comes she always interferes with the English fishermen.

A man complained that he had been ordered by the *Kersaint* to remove his nets; but, as he was not interfering with the French fishermen, I told him not to take them up.

Before leaving St. George's Bay I had arranged with the Captain of the *Kersaint*, that while we were together, I was to deal with all alleged breaches of the treaties, and was surprised at his taking these steps in our presence. There are seven families here.

The French never use their stages now, so our people make use of them. The Captain of the *Kersaint* complained to me about this; but, had I ordered their removal, the French owners might complain, should they, at any future time, wish to occupy them.

COW HEAD.

Stopped off here at 7 a. m., on the 17th. The cod fishery here has been very poor; herring scarce; salmon also scarce. The French seldom come here. There are ten families, and they own several cows and sheep. The gardens are doing well. All are healthy, and no complaints. From information I received here, I determined to visit

PONDS RIVER,

off which we stopped at 2.30 p. m. My object in coming here was to ascertain if the French weir remained, as I had been told at Cow Head that the owner had left. I found that this was incorrect, and the weir was still there; the river was also completely barred by two salmon nets, one, the Frenchman's, extending completely across the river; the other owned by Englishmen extending from each bank, leaving a space of about eight feet in the middle. That my overlooking this might not be urged as a precedent, I ordered the nets to be taken up and reset according to law, though I felt that it could make no manner of difference how nets were set, when the weir was allowed to remain. The Captain of the *Kersaint* demanded the removal

of the English nets and fishermen, which I told him I could not comply with. This matter has formed the subject of a separate letter.

Very few salmon have been taken this year.

I called the attention of the Commander of the *Kersaint* to the weir, which he admitted was a very wrong proceeding, but in accordance with French usages. Was informed that five hundred salmon were killed above the weir last year, not being able to get back to the sea.

HAWKE BAY.

Arrived here at 6.30 p. m. on the 17th. Passed the English schooner *Bloomer*, of Bonne Bay, fishing off Daniel's Cove.

Two good salmon rivers here, but fished by two men only. The French fishery here has been very poor this year.

ST. JOHN'S.

Stopped off the harbor, and sent a boat in with the pilot at 8 a.m., on the 19th. The fishery here has been very bad, and bait, both herring and capelin, scarce.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Stopped off New Ferrole at 1 p.m. on the 19th, and sent pilot in. Cod fishery poor; plenty of capelin; herring scarce. Four families here, all well. No complaints; they get on well with the French. Nine French vessels in the harbour.

BRIG BAY.

Anchored here at 2.30 p.m. Came here at the request of the Commander of the *Kersaint*, to investigate a charge against a French settler, named Garaud, for shooting at and wounding a French fisherman.

Found no one here; all the people away at the Labrador fishery. Fishing here very poor.

ST. BARBE.

Anchored at 5.30 p.m. Cod, herring and capelin scarce; salmon very good. Sent boat to inspect the rivers, and found the nets set according to law. One family here; no complaint; they get on very well with the French.

BLANC SABLON.

Anchored here at 8 a.m. on the 20th July. The fishery has been remarkably good, and the fish very fine. People healthy. Investigated charges brought against Lloyds agent (Appendix No. 1). There were fifty vessels at anchor here and at Green Island. Sent a boat with sub-Lieutenant Knowles and the pilot to

BRADORE.

The fishery here has been remarkably good and the fish very fine. No complaints. One man had his hand blown off in the spring, but was doing well, and did not want to see the surgeon. Measles had been very prevalent, but only one case required treatment; medicine and medical comforts sent.

FORTEAU BAY.

Anchored here at 7 p.m. on the 20th. Received a complaint from Bonne Esperance of outrages committed by Newfoundland fishermen. At the fishery rooms *L'Anse Amour*, Proprietor, Mr. Davis; reports fishery, both cod and salmon, remarkably good, using capelin for bait; employs eight people, all healthy. Clergyman (Mr. Curling) visited the settlement last Sunday week. No schools. Small gardens.

At English Point Mr. James Ellis employs twenty-eight people.

James Farnes, aged 58, reported out of his mind, but quite harmless.

MIDDLE-ROOM.—Messrs. de Quetteville, Brothers, employ twelve people; all have had the measles, but recovered. The smaller rooms employ, together, fifty-seven people; all healthy. Was informed by several of the people here that a schooner arrived on Sunday, reporting a murder at

FLOWER COVE.

So weighed at 5 a.m. on the 22nd, and anchored at 10 a.m. Landed at once, and found that a body had been picked up by some people at Bear Cove under suspicious circumstances. Enquired into it (Appendix No. 1), and returned on board at 1 p.m.

The fisheries here, both cod and salmon, have not been good; about one hundred seals have been caught during the summer.

Pork is charged for at £7. 10s., flour £5 per barrel, butter 3s. per lb., and the people complain bitterly of the oppression of the traders.

BLACK BAY.

Arrived at 5.30 p.m., having dropped a boat off New Modeste (or Tickle), and one off Western Little Modeste.

At New Modeste there are eleven rooms, employing about sixty people. Cod and salmon fishery very good; plenty of capelin; no complaints. Mr. Curling, clergyman here.

At Pinweir Mr. Odell employs eight people; fishery not good.

Measles have been prevalent, but people recovering. One case of erysipelas.

Roman Catholic church and school here, with an endowed master, but Protestants do not send their children.

At Western Little Modeste the cod fishery has been fair. People have had measles, but are recovering slowly; are in want of fresh meat. There has been no salmon caught. Mr. Curling reports Matilda, the wife of Phillip Du Maresque, to have had the measles just before child-birth, and is now a troublesome lunatic; she should be sent to an asylum; is now with her father-in-law at L'Anse Gotard, between St. Clair and Blanc Sablon.

RED BAY.

Arrived at 10 a. m. on the 23rd, and anchored in the outer harbour. Went to the settlements in the inner harbour, but saw no one; presumed they must be outside fishing.

The cod fishery here is remarkably good, better than has been known for fifteen years; capelin plentiful; very little salmon; no complaints. Have had measles here, and there are a few cases not yet recovered. No seals have been caught.

There is a church and Methodist chapel, but no resident minister of either denomination; a school with a resident master.

Returned to Black Bay at 4.30 p. m., when our boat in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Babington returned, which had visited

L'ANSE LOUP AND SCHOONER COVE.

The cod fishery has been very good at both places. Was informed that at L'Anse Loup one thousand quintals of fish have been taken to-day; capelin plentiful.

At L'Anse Loup there are forty people; at Schooner Cove about one hundred; all healthy.

There were two trumpery complaints (complainants came on board); both cases dismissed.

KIRPON.

Arrived at about 1 p.m., on the 24th. Found the *Kersaint* here; the Commander came on board, and says that the French fishermen are greatly dissatisfied at the manner the duties are being conducted this year.

Gave him copies of the depositions taken at Bear Cove that he may enquire if there are any suspicious circumstances connected with the death of the French seaman picked up there.

Complains that some English vessels have arrived on this part of the coast with written permission from St. John's to fish here. Found two small English schooners here waiting to go to the northward; they are not fishing here.

The ice was very late on the coast, and kept back the fishery, but it is very good now.

Difficulties have arisen here between English and French fishermen; two of our people came off to ascertain their rights; told them they must not interfere with the French.

Mr. Pinn, who was sworn in as special constable last year, was sworn in for another year, but objected, as it takes up much of his time, and he has no remuneration. Promised to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities.

Gave him a notice about the fishery of which the following is a copy—

"NOTICE:

"No English nets are allowed to be set in the sea upon the part of the coast where the French are allowed to fish, if they in any way interfere with the French rights of fishing; and any nets so set are liable to seizure."

This notice I have issued in consequence of Mr. Pinn's saying that the English fishermen will not accept their position with regard to the French, unless they have something from the man-of-war to assure them of it.

Mr. Pinn has lost five head of cattle from some unknown cause; his brother, living in Little Kirpon, (only a mile distant,) has lost but one. This is the second time he has lost his cattle in the same mysterious way. I suggested there must be some poisonous plant growing in his neighborhood. The poor man was very much distressed about it.

KIRPON TO ST. ANTHONY.

Left Kirpon at 8 a.m. on the 25th. From the appearance of the eastern cliff, about two miles to the southward of Cape Bauld, I imagine iron exists in considerable quantity; but as I am no geologist, this must be taken for what it is worth.

Passed twenty-two icebergs on our way down, and arrived at St. Anthony Harbour at about 1 p.m.

There were a great many English fishing boats off Cape St. Anthony, line-fishing, and apparently doing very well.

On arrival, I went on board the *Kersaint*, and was met by a complaint from Commander Aubrey that there were twenty English salmon-nets set along the northern coast of St. Mien Bay, and he requested their removal.

Having observed that there were no French boats in the bay, I enquired how these nets interfered with the French; when he explained that these nets had been the cause of so many and envious disputes between the fishermen of the two countries, that now the French refrained as much as possible from shooting their seines there; but that if the salmon nets were removed, they would at once return to the bay.

On this assurance I promised to have two or three of the nets removed at once, that the English fishermen might be made to understand that they are not at liberty to fish there under all circumstances, as they appear to consider it their right.

Captain Aubrey said he did not desire that any severe measures should be put in force, and expressed himself satisfied with the following arrangement, which I undertook to carry out:—

At each place where difficulties have arisen between English and French fishermen, I shall swear in a special constable, and issue copies of the notice (a copy of which I gave him, and he expressed his satisfaction with), and the following instructions to the constable:—

“He is to inform the English fishermen that, whenever required to do so, they are to remove their nets, if it is stated they are interfering with the French.

“When any case arises of the French requiring a net or nets to be taken up, and the owner refuses to do so, the constable is himself to see it done, and report the names of persons offending in this way to the first man-of-war that visits the place. When the French have hauled their seines, the English nets may be again reset.”

Sent Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Ouless to remove two of the nets complained of, and to explain the reason for doing this to the owners, and desired him to post a notice in the settlement. On his return, he reported that he had removed two nets, and placed them on the rocks,

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when the owners of the remaining nets at once took theirs up, and there was much violent language used, and threats of retaliation against the French when we have left.

A man named Pilgrim came on board with a complaint against the French, who also had complaints against him; desired him to be on board to-morrow at 3 p. m., with his witnesses (see Appendix 1).

Swore in Robert Simms as special constable, and gave him the orders mentioned above. He seems a very intelligent man, and thinks the compromise effected will please both parties, but objects strongly to having to perform his duties gratuitously.

At about 8 p. m. received a letter from the Commander of the *Kersaint*, complaining that an English schooner was about to shoot a seine, and called on me to prevent it.

I at once sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington to board the vessel and make enquiries, and directed him to invite the Commander of the *Kersaint*, to send an officer with him to point out in what way the French interests were invaded (See correspondence attached).

Mr. Babington found that the schooner was only waiting for an opportunity to proceed on her voyage, and had set a salmon net to catch a few fish for their own consumption.

The French officer not attempting to shew that she was violating the treaty, she was not interfered with.

Several people came on board to church on the 26th; and in the afternoon complaints were investigated by myself and Lieutenant Halifax (Appendix 1), after which I spoke to the fishermen, several of whom had come on board, and warned them in strong terms, against the use of violence towards the French, and expressed a hope that they would respect the compromise agreed to by them (three French prudhommes were present and expressed themselves satisfied with it), until matters are definitely arranged. They seemed disposed to

do so, and I hope there will be no more trouble here; but would suggest the advisability of this place being visited again this season.

Before leaving I received a written protest from the Commander of the *Kersaint* for refusing to order the schooner *Exchange* away.

Cod fishery here has been very good; salmon good; bait (capelin) everywhere plentiful.

CROC.

27th.—Intended calling at Goose Cove, but a strong southerly wind with sea prevented it; heard, however, that the fishery there has been good, both cod and salmon. Arrived at 11.30 a.m.; found the *Eurydice*, French store ship, here. The cod and salmon fishery have been very good, especially the salmon.

The Commander of the *Kersaint* complained that a man has just settled here, and requested that he might be removed.

On enquiry I found that he has only removed from Ireland Point to Croc Harbor, was born at Ireland, and is son-in-law to the guardian of the French room, so that both he and his wife are natives of the place. People healthy. No complaints. Left at 1 p.m. for

ROUGE AND CONCHE HARBOURS.

Anchored in Rouge Harbor at 5 p.m. The French have been doing very well here.

Walked across to Conche Harbour, and swore in Walter Lay as special constable, as the Commander of the *Kersaint* had complained of difficulties between the fishermen of the two countries.

Lay says that there have been no misunderstandings this year.

The cod fishery here has not been very good hitherto, but promises well. Salmon very good. All healthy. No complaints.

A priest (Roman Catholic) occasionally visits here, and there is a school.

The gardens here (potatoes) looking very well.

Left at 6 p.m. for St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S:

Finding that we have enough coal to carry us along part of the south coast, and being desirous to send my reports to the Commander-in-Chief, I determined to call in here, and arrived at 5.30 p.m. on the 29th. As the mail was due from Halifax, I waited for it, and left on the morning after its arrival.

Found that the fishery, both cod and salmon, had been very good;

TREPASSEY.

Arrived at 8 p.m. on the 31st, having passed several icebergs on our way. The cod fishery here has been good, the western boats having taken from from three hundred to six hundred quintals per seine; the whale boats, two hundred, line-fishing. Capelin abundant; squid and herring in; no lance yet; salmon fishery very poor.

No complaints; a great many sick came off to see the surgeon. The crops are promising well.

We were detained here till the morning of the 4th by dense fog and bad weather; on the morning of that day, as it looked clear, we left, but off Cape Pine the fog came down thick upon us; but in the afternoon it cleared, enabling us to get into

ST. MARY'S HARBOUR.

Here we arrived at 4 p.m. Cod fishery here has been good; the western boats have taken from two hundred to six hundred quintals, and the fish are remarkably large, larger than have been caught for many years; the whale boats are also doing very well.

There are a great many bultows set in this bay, and the takes are good. Capelin, herring and squid abundant; salmon scarce.

There is a magistrate here, so I had no trouble in that way. There were a few sick.

Crops very promising; there are a considerable number of cattle, sheep, and horses.

PLACENTIA.

Arrived at 5 p.m. August 5th. The cod and herring fishery here have been good; bait plentiful; salmon scarce; crops good; squid just coming in. No complaints; all healthy.

This place has a decaying appearance. Some lead mines were opened, but have been abandoned, though a mine further up the bay is, I understand, doing well. I was shewn a very rich piece of ore that was said to have come from there.

SYDNEY.

As our coal was running short, left at 5 a.m. on the 6th for Sydney. I may here remark that the barometer on this coast is not to be too much relied upon.

During the whole of this cruize I have noticed this, but have had no such remarkable instance to point to as the present occasion affords. For the three previous days the glass had been slowly but steadily rising, and yesterday evening had reached 30.18. This morn-

ing we had a fierce breeze from the eastward with clear weather, but towards evening it went round by south till it blew a gale from the south-westward, the glass *following*, not *indicating* the changes. In the middle watch it blew very hard; our foretopsail was split, and other damage done. The gale was followed by a thick fog, the glass rising again as the wind fell.

We arrived at North Sydney at 11 a.m. on the 9th (Sunday); weighed the following morning, as soon as a dense fog permitted, and coal-ed alongside the Cape Breton coal company's wharf at South Sydney. Received 118 tons. This coal stained the oak part of the deck as if ink had been spilt on it. After coaling, the fog being too thick to proceed, anchored for the night, and proceeded the following day for

CODROY,

where we arrived at 7 a.m. on the 12th August. The *Kersaint* was here two or three days ago, but only remained about half an hour.

The cod fishery here has been very good; capelin plentiful all the season, but herring scarce; squid made its appearance last night; salmon scarce. No complaints. People all healthy. A good understanding exists between the French and English fishermen. The English fish principally with bultows and lines, seldom using seines; the French use all.

There are about twenty French on Codroy island, where they have an establishment. Farming is occupying a great deal of attention about here, especially in Great Codroy River, along the banks of which the farming population is increasing rapidly. Crops of all kinds are grown and are doing well; wheat is grown, but I could not hear to what extent. Cattle and sheep are rapidly increasing, and doing well.

Either gypsum or pipe-clay (I could not find out which), is found

here in abundance; at least it was described to me as a tough white clay; and as gypsum is found in the neighborhood (St. George's Bay), I assume it is the substance mentioned.

POR-T-AU-BASQUE.

Arrived off Channel at 1 p. m. on the 12th: lowered a boat. The cod fishery here has been good hitherto, and bait (capelin) plentiful, but the bait is now failing. Herring scarce; squid not yet in; salmon scarce. Magistrate here; all healthy.

There is a light-house nearly completed on Channel Head; it is expected to be lit this autumn, and will be arranged to clear the dangers both east and west. The cairn on the hill, on which the flagstaff is erected as the clearing mark for entering the harbor, is not sufficiently distinguishable for strangers; I therefore requested that it might be whitewashed, which was promised to be done.

LAPOILE.

Arrived at 7 p. m. on the 12th. The cod fishery here has been good; capelin abundant, but herring scarce; salmon very good. This holds good for the whole bay, and neighbouring places as well.

No complaints; several sick were treated. A dense fog detained us here on the 13th.

A Jersey firm in Little Harbour have laid down three buoys for mooring and hauling their vessels off to. As the anchorage here is very confined, these buoys are in the way, and the two inner ones, at any rate, should be removed; besides, if they are allowed to remain without remonstrance, some years hence a prescriptive right may be claimed.

The beacon has been replaced on Ireland Rock and is a conspicuous object.

The weather here has been bad for curing the fish, otherwise the season has been a good one.

BURGEO.

As there were indications of a fog when we were off here, I confined myself to making the usual enquiries of the fishing boats outside. They were catching fish very fast, and reported that hitherto the cod fishery has been but middling, bait having been scarce, capelin particularly; herring has been almost exclusively used, but as squid is now in, they are hoping to do well. Salmon scarce.

Clergyman, magistrate, and surgeon here.

RAMEA ISLAND.

Stopped off here, and found that the cod fishery has been bad; herring has been the only bait; squid not yet in, but they are hoping for a good season yet. No complaints; all healthy.

Heard here that in

WHITE BEAR BAY

the cod fishery has been very good; herring plentiful, and squid in, capelin scarce; salmon scarce. No complaints; all healthy.

OLD MAN'S BAY.

The cod and salmon fisheries have both been very good; herring plentiful; squid in; capelin scarce. There are three families here; all healthy.

LITTLE RIVER.

From the fact of there being no plan of this harbour, and the entrance very narrow and difficult to discover, a stranger might hesitate in making for it, but the small islet (steep to) at the entrance

sufficiently indicates it; two fine bold headlands east and west of it forming good distant marks to lead to it.

Though the points forming the entrance are low, they are steep to, and it may be steered for without hesitation. When inside, though narrow, the water is deep and the scenery very striking, the sides rising abruptly from six hundred to seven hundred feet in height, very precipitous, but clothed with brushwood to the summit. A picturesque channel less than a mile long leads into a fine basin with good holding-ground and ample room for the largest ships. The settlement is on the west side of this basin in a small hollow between the hills. Farther on a deep channel about one and a half or two miles long leads to a noble harbor, large enough to contain a fleet of ironclads, and from this, arms extend to the eastward and northward as shewn on the chart.

Altogether this is the most striking place we have visited, and as there is plenty of water, but not too much (the too general fault of the Newfoundland harbours), it will probably become better known in the future. The soundings throughout are from ten to seven fathoms, (mud.)

Coal is found cropping out in a mountain about eight miles N.E. by N., from the head of the bay.

Deer are very plentiful in the winter, and the settlers depend very much upon them for their subsistence; a little trapping is done, but is not very successful.

The land in the interior, from five to twenty miles from the head of the bay, is very rich, and there are valuable forests. The fresh water rivers, though apparently fine salmon streams, are never fished.

In the settlement there are seven houses and six curing sheds, ten large fishing boats, and a few small punts. There are eight families, and the population consists of thirty-three men, ten women, twenty-

two children; they have no cattle, sheep, or goats; no land under cultivation; a few fowls. They get their supplies from LaPoile, and are charged the following prices:—pork 9d. a pound; flour 45s. the barrel, butter 2s. a pound; biscuit, (a very poor quality) 38s. 3d. per bag, (1 cwt). Cod and salmon fisheries have been poor; herring plentiful; no capelin. No complaints. All healthy. We arrived here at 5 p.m. on the 14th. We heard here that at

LA HUNE HARBOUR

the cod fishery has been very good, and the salmon remarkably good; bait plentiful. No cultivation. All healthy, and no complaints.

LITTLE RIVER TO BAY OF DESPAIR.

A small islet off Loom Point is not marked on the chart; it is close in, but as the coast is steep to, a vessel might be kept too close in in a fog and run on it. A shoal is reported S.W. by S., ten miles from the entrance of Little River; this is probably the one marked on the chart, with fourteen and twenty fathoms on it, but the fishermen say that on one part there is only four fathoms; it is about one mile long, and a quarter broad, lying S.W. and N.E., steep to on the S.W. side. They also report that broken water has been seen in its neighborhood in bad weather.

BAY OF DESPAIR.

Arrived at Great Jervis Harbor at 1 p.m. on the 15th, and was informed that throughout the bay the fishery was very good in the early part of the season while bait plentiful; but latterly, little has been done from scarcity of bait. There have been no capelin; herring plentiful till lately; squid now scarce. People healthy. Crops promising well.

HERMITAGE BAY.

Arrived at Hermitage Cove at 6 p.m. on the 15th. The cod fishery the same as in Bay of Despair; there has been very little capelin; bait scarce now; squid not yet in. Crops promising well; salmon scarce. The weather has been bad for curing fish. There is a large number of cattle here. People healthy. No complaints.

HARBOUR BRITTON.

Arrived at 5 p.m. on the 16th. The cod fishery here and in the neighbourhood has been the same as in the Bay of Despair. Bait scarce; no squid; salmon scarce. Healthy. No complaints. A very clean-looking place.

FORTUNE.

Arrived at 9 a.m. on the 17th. Cod fishery middling in the early part of the season; since then poor, from scarcity of bait. Salmon scarce. Healthy. No complaints. No trouble from the French. A large Episcopal church building. A large number of cattle and sheep, and a considerable extent of land under cultivation.

LAMELIN.

Arrived at 2 p.m., on the 17th. The cod fishery has been only middling; bait plentiful; squid in; salmon scarce. Crops promising well. Hay crop very good.

There were a large number of schooners (probably sixty or seventy) in the harbour.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

Arrived at 6 p.m. The cod fishery here is worse than has been known for twenty years, but there are hopes of improvement as there are indications of the fish coming in. Only one hundred quintals have

been taken in seines employing eight to ten men. Forty quintals have been averaged by small boats, line fishing. Bait has been plentiful; squid are in; salmon very scarce.

The potatoe crop has failed, having been attacked by disease. Hay crop good. A considerable number of cattle and sheep here. The weather has been very much against curing fish, and getting the hay in. People healthy. No trouble from the French.

As the barometer is falling, and I have been able to get all the information about the fishery, and am tied to time, I did not visit

BURIN,

especially as there are both magistrate and surgeon there. The cod fishery there has been rather better than at Great St. Lawrence; bait plentiful; salmon very scarce. Crops very good.

Left Great St. Lawrence harbour at 9 a.m. on the 18th for St. John's.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It might be advantageous and save time, if the pilots who accompany the men-of-war employed on the fisheries were sworn in as special constables.

I heard that this coast is attracting attention among Americans, several parties having visited the ports last year and this, apparently with a view to business.

The country, very rich, both for agricultural purposes, and in its forests and mines; situated too in a most advantageous position to both the European and American markets, and with magnificent harbours within but few miles of each other all along the coast. From what I heard, it seems to me that some more satisfactory and systematic mode of administering justice is advisable in the face of increasing population and new interests arising whence complicated questions are likely to arise, and the introduction of a higher class of labour is bringing a more sophisticated population than the simple-minded fisherman who has been the only individual who has hitherto had to be dealt with.

From what I have heard, I have reason to believe that the French would be content to abandon all claim to the bays and rivers, and confine themselves to the sea fishery, and that there would be no objection to the English fishing the coast with lines only, there being plenty of room for both, if seines and bultows are not used by them (the English).

I think this a good view, and might, with judgment, become the basis of a good understanding. If the French were contented with the places in which their stages already stand, with a reasonable re-

serve on certain spots that may hereafter become serviceable for drying fish (such spots to be specified and surveyed by competent officers), all really important difficulties would be removed.

The scenery in the Bay of Islands is very beautiful, and at Bonne Bay exquisitely lovely and grand. I am well acquainted with all the fine scenery of the Western Highlands of Scotland, but these two places in my opinion are finer than anything to be seen there.

At Kirpon, M. Aubrey unguardedly informed me that they are restrained from proceeding to extremities in prosecuting their undoubted right of demanding the English nets to be removed on that part of the coast (north-east), on account of the threats of the English fishermen to burn their establishments during the winter months; that is to say, that the French are willing, where their own property is in danger, to compound for their own breach of the treaty, in leaving their nets, boats, &c., on the coast during the winter, by conniving at or even permitting the systematic breach of the treaties by the English.

At the same time they are disposed to enforce their view on the west coast to the utmost (*M. Aubrey's letters about Pond's River and Port-au-Port, and his interference at Roche Harbour*), where, from the more peaceable disposition of the population, they are in less fear of retaliation.

I would suggest that the following plan, which I have tried at St. Anthony and the neighbouring harbours where the principal difficulties occur with the French, should be adopted along the whole of that part of the coast where the French fish, and will probably, if properly managed, satisfy both parties pending the settlement of the treaties.

The French officers are alive to the impolicy of putting the treaty in force with too great severity; and, with the concurrence of M. Aubrey, I have sworn in a special constable at these places, and furnished him with their names to be made known to the French.

Each constable is furnished with a short notice, (*See report "From Kirpon to St. Anthony,"*) and instructed to tell the fishermen that, if required to do so, they are at once to remove their nets if they are in the way of the French.

When any such case arises, the Frenchman requiring the removal of a net is to warn the owner, and on his refusing to comply, is to apply to the special constable, who will see it removed, and take the names of the owner of the net, and the person complaining, to be reported to the first man-of-war visiting the coast.

As cases occur, they should be reported to St. John's as opportunities offer (or the fact that difficulties have arisen), that any man-of-war may know that her presence is required at such a place.

In this way I think it may be found practicable for the fishermen of both countries to fish amicably, and a few examples made would deter our people from giving offence, and assure the French of our loyalty to treaty obligations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

APPENDIX.

Appendix to Fishery Report, 1874.—No. 1.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

1.—A question between several settlers and a man named Daniel Gilles, relative to some property, was referred to me as mediator (I having declined to act as magistrate in the case). My advice was accepted, and the parties, who had hitherto lived in a state of animosity, shook hands and promised acquiescence.

2.—A fishery dispute between two men, Huelin and Hoddy on one side, and Batiste on the other, was referred to me, but no advice or suggestion I could make was acceptable to Batiste, and as no breach of any law was alleged, I dismissed the case.

3.—My opinion was asked, and accepted as decisive, upon a question of property of a widow who has re-married.

4.—Louisa Green complained that her house had been pulled down by four men, and her crockery broken. It came out in evidence that the house was not her's, and that, though in itself a lawless act, it was done to get rid of her as a public nuisance. I ordered the value of the property destroyed, which she stated to be five shillings, to be paid her by the defendants.

5.—A complaint was then made against her by the clergyman, Mr. Warren, requesting her removal as a prostitute and public nuisance. It was proved against her that she is the mother of several illegitimate children, and prosecutes her calling in a most shameless manner, and has obtained an ascendancy over an old man of seventy years of age to the great injury of his family.

She had been previously evicted from another part of the settlement at the instigation of the Roman Catholic priest, and the act, complained of in the former case was committed by several of the community, of whom the son of the old man was a prominent actor, in order to get rid of her.

I ordered her to be fined \$20, or, in default, to be sent to prison at Port au Basque for two months. As she was unable to pay the fine, I made out a warrant for her committal, and entrusted it to the special constable for execution.

6.—Benjamin Perier, a Frenchman, applied for a paper to give him permission to fish for salmon. I did so, as he is a settler, informing him that he has the same rights as other settlers.

7.—Thomas White complained that an assault had been committed upon him by Reuben Basque, who was arrested, but got away from the constable.

William Seaworth sworn in as special constable for another year.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

William Keiley complained that Thomas Carter withholds \$137 which he owes him. Carter is absent in his schooner; so took Keiley's deposition, to be sent to the Governor, as Carter is frequently at St. John's.

Swore in Wm. H. Bagg as special constable for a year; he appears an intelligent man, and does not leave the bay.

BONNE BAY.

Patrick Hagarty was cautioned for barring a river.

BRIG BAY.

The commander of the *Kersaint* complained that Louis Garaud had shot a man [since discovered that this was the case previously reported as having occurred in 1869], and stated that he is a most violent, ill-conditioned fellow. He was absent on the Labrador coast, and my enquiries there have failed in finding him; should he be caught John Gould, of Bear Cove, who was standing alongside William Fur-long, when he was shot by Garaud, can be got to give evidence. Wherever I went on the coast, I heard of Garaud as a dangerous ruffian.

BLANC SABLON.

Mr. Le Seilleur, Lloyds' agent, and manager of Messrs. de Quetteville's establishment, requested me to investigate some charges brought against him for alleged misconduct in cases of the wrecks of the *Whydah*, *Queen of the Clyde*, and *Medway*. So far as I could see, he was not to blame in either case.

ENQUIRY INTO THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST CAPTAIN LE SEILLEUR, LLOYD'S AGENT AT BLANC SABLON, FOR HIS CONDUCT IN THE DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN WRECKS.

I was requested by Captain Le Scilleur to investigate some charges brought against him (by some person or persons unknown), concerning his conduct in the condemnation and sale of three vessels as Lloyds' agent.

Captain Le Seilleur brought me his books and certain witnesses, whom I examined with the following result:—

CHARGE ONE—SHIP WHYDAH.

That he did not report the wreck at Lloyds', and that he sold certain cheeses (part of her cargo) under their values, being himself the purchaser.

This vessel was wrecked on Flowers Reef, 28th September, 1873.

This appears to me a mixing up of two cases, as will appear hereafter. I was shewn the letter book of the office, and the pressed copy of the letter sent, and find from them that her loss was reported by letter dated 11th October, that the vessel was totally lost, and nothing of any consequence saved; so this charge seems to have no foundation.

CHARGE TWO—TIMBER SHIP QUEEN OF THE CLYDE.

That he sold the vessel and cargo without sufficient notice, and himself became a purchaser.

This vessel was lost on the south-east point of Paraquet Island on 6th October, 1873.

From the position of the vessel, and the lateness of the season, only two days' notice was given; but this proved sufficient to bring several people together, some of whom came from Forteau.

I examined the books of the firm and the following witnesses:

George Bissal is in the employ of Captain Le Seilleur, and states that he was bidding by order of his employer at the sale, but without intending to purchase, his orders being to run the prices up so as to make a good sale, and was much surprised at the cargo being knocked down to him.

Mr. Valpy (merchant) considers that sufficient notice was given under the circumstances. There were about fifteen to twenty per-

sions present at the sale, which he thinks a very good number for the place and time of year.

It was, in his opinion, a perfectly fair sale; considers the prices realized were quite as good as could be expected; would not himself have anything to do with the cargo, and does not think what was saved will pay the purchaser.

Mr. Luce (merchant) was present at the sale, and was a purchaser; considers that sufficient notice was given, and there were people present from Forteau; confirms previous witness's statement; considers that the best was done in the interest of the owners.

Mr. Rabbett (master of schooner *Jane* of Newfoundland) considers sufficient notice was given. Was on board the ship on the 7th and 8th; on the latter day ship was beating heavily on the rocks, and he was very glad to get out of her. No one would bid on that day, so sale was postponed to following day. Considered that from the position of the ship, neither she nor the cargo could be worth much, and did not attend the sale on the day following.

So far as I can see, the sale seems to have been fairly conducted. I have seen the timber saved, and the labour account for saving it, which amounts in all to two hundred and twelve men for one day. I do not think the purchaser will make very much on his purchase. I am also of opinion, and the Navigating Officer of this ship agrees with me, that Lloyds' agent was justified in hurrying the sale forward from the lateness of the season, and the position in which the ship was placed.

I therefore consider that there are not sufficient grounds for the very serious charge brought against Captain Le Scieur.

CHARGE THREE—STEAMER MEDWAY.

That she was improperly condemned, and the sale improperly conducted.

This vessel was lost on Ferrolle Point on the 6th October.

Captain Le Seilleur received intelligence of it on the 14th, visited the wreck on the 16th, and reported it by letter dated the 19th.

Two days' notice was given of the sale, and there appears, from the bill of sale, to have been a large number of purchasers present.

Captain Le Seilleur purchased 410 cheeses at this sale at 15s. each; 16s. was the highest price realised, and 10s. the lowest.

He did not bid for them until all bidding was at an end, and afterwards lost thirty-two of them (stolen from him, there being no means of securing them). He also purchased two boats for £10 each, and one for £6 10s.

Charles Phillips, (fisherman), went to the wreck of the *Medway*; thinks she could not have been got off; states that there were about forty people at the sale; considers the sale was fairly conducted; was there the whole time.

When the last lot of cheese was put up, all bidding had ceased; no one would make an offer. Believes that all was done for the best in the interest of the owners.

LeYung Baudoir (French Canadian), went with former witness to the sale. Gives the same evidence as former witness; says that more was given for the last lot of cheese than for most of those sold previously.

I have seen the boats, and consider that a fair price was given for them, and that in the whole of these transactions I see nothing blame-worthy in Captain Le Seilleur's conduct, nor do I see how else he could have acted.

In the case of the *Medway* a longer notice might have been given, as the things sold were already landed, but on the other hand theye

was no means of guarding them, and thefts were actually perpetrated, and from the number of people present, it seems to me that the notice was sufficient.

In conclusion, so far as I have had the means of judging, (the names of the accusers having been withheld so that I could not send for any person known to be adverse to Captain Le Seilleur,) he does not appear to have merited any of the blame imputed to him, but has, in my opinion, in all these cases, done the best in his power in the interest of the owners, considering the circumstances of each case.

FORTEAU.

Received this letter from Bonne Esperance, but replied that as it is not in my station I could not interfere.

[COPY.]

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

BONNE ESPERANCE, 28th July, 1874.

DEAR SIR.—I write a few lines to ask you to interpose your authority to protect the inhabitants of this part of the coast from the depredations of the fishermen who come here from Newfoundland.

This year they have taken the wood that some poor people had cut for the coming winter; they took it openly, and knowing our utter helplessness to protect ourselves, they refuse to make any compensation. They have done so for three years, but not so openly as this year.

We have seen no armed vessel for three years; will you kindly try to help us. If you could send a boat's crew I would gladly give them lodgings for the time they were here.

Believe me, &c.,

(Sgd.) W. H. WHITELEY.
Fishery Overseer for Bonne Esperance Division.

FLOWER AND BEAR COVES.

Heard at Forteau that a murder had been committed at Flower Cove; went there, and found that a body had been found washed up on the beach at Bear Cove, above high-water mark, by Betsy Gould and her husband, John Gould, and was buried by them.

When found they said it was bleeding at the face, and there was a broad discoloured mark on the forehead. Ordered the body to be exhumed and examined by Mr. Winn, surgeon of this ship, and took the following depositions on oath.

Was assisted in this duty by Lieutenant Halifax, J. P.

Betsy Gould, sworn—Went in the boat to pick up some wood; went on shore; found a body under the cliff; body was clothed except shoes; body was not in the water, but above high-water mark; on his shirt the name Gerrard was marked; was frightened; returned for my husband, who assisted me to pick up the body.

John Gould, sworn—Found the body at high-water mark, on its face; found marks of violence on the head and face; body clothed except boots and cap; heard of no quarrel; a French boat had been laying off the place where body was found, and went away the same night; imagined the body to be French; the name of the master of the French boat in question was Skerder.

Mr. A. W. Winn, Surgeon R. N., sworn—Saw a body exhumed that was stated by the witness, John Gould, to be the body he picked up and buried; heard Betsy Gould state on oath that she had suspicions of the manner in which the person met his death. From the state of decomposition of the face, could not tell what age deceased might have been; the body appeared to be that of a fairly nourished man.

Heard the assertion that he was bleeding at the face, apparently from wounds recently received, but from the advanced state of decom-

position of that part, it was impossible to ascertain if such had been the case.

There were no marks on the body to lead me to suppose the man died from violence.

ST. ANTHONY.

A man named William Norman, in Carl's Cove, is out of his mind, and is sometimes violent.

A complaint was lodged by the French Prudhommes against Richard Pilgrim, that he had made use of threatening language to them, and had obstructed the French fishery.

They proved their case, and Pilgrim admitted the truth of the charges brought against him.

As it in part arose from a misconception of the English rights, and the Commander of the *Kersaint* requested us to deal leniently with him, we only bound him over in his own recognizance in £1, and two sureties in 10s. each to keep the peace, and observe the fishery treaties. He brought some counter charges against the French which were dismissed as trumpery.

W. HOWORTH, *Commander, and Justice of the Peace.*

Appendix 2.

NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE.

Inducements are held out in the senior officer's orders to the navigating officers of the ships employed on the fisheries to make themselves acquainted with the Pilotage, but this is in fact a dead letter as the pilots are absolutely requisite for the fishery duties; without them I feel sure that it would be next to impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon any of the questions that constantly arise, their knowledge of the people enabling them at once to get to the bottom of any matter.

I would therefore submit that where the navigating officer is competent to the discharge of the pilotage duties, his pilotage should be deducted from the pay of the pilot, and that he (the pilot) should be received only for "fishery duties," his pay being made up to its present amount by the Colonial Government in whose interest he is employed. If this order is allowed to become a dead letter, it is to be feared that navigating officers will feel discouraged, and fail to shew the same zeal as heretofore in procuring and furnishing valuable hydrographical information about these coasts which are still but imperfectly known.

The information supplied by the navigating officer of this ship has met with the approval of the Department, but from my entire ignorance of the duties upon which I was to be employed, and the short time we had for their performance, I did not feel justified in dispensing with the services of the local pilot.

My object in this appendix is to afford to others that information, which we have ourselves found valuable, and which is not to be found in the sailing directions; but I would submit that the "French Pilot," by Captain (now Admiral) Cloue, should be supplied to all vessels employed on this service, as it contains information and corrections to a late date (1869), and his views are singularly good, and all his marks prominent and easily recognized; besides which, in making his survey, he has frequently erected leading marks for avoiding dangers and entering difficult anchorages.

REMARKS ON THE PILOTAGE, &c., OF THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

In making these remarks upon the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, I have avoided a repetition of such information as I last year submitted to the Hydrographical Department.

Proceeding between Table Head and Flat Point for Sydney, attention was attracted by a light-house erected on the north-east point of the entrance to Bridgeport, Indian Bay.

On making inquiries at Sydney, I was informed that a light-house is in course of erection on the point; notice will probably be given when the light is exhibited. The point referred to is S.W. one mile from Cove Point.

Good anchorage with off-shore winds will be found in Isthmus Bay St. George's Bay, in eight to nine fathoms sand and gravel. A vessel should be careful to drop the anchor without the point forming the west side of the anchorage, as, inside, the bottom is rocky.

It will be found advantageous, and in many cases save the anchor from being disabled, if let go from cockbill when taking anchorages on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador where the bottom is known to be rocky.

In Humber River anchored in eight and a half fathoms (mud,) in Birchy Cove, on the left bank of the river, and opposite Pettipas Cove, where H. M. S. *Woodlark* anchored last year.

This is a good anchorage, and although somewhat close to the shore,

perfectly safe. Anchorage can be found further off in nineteen fathoms.

Anchorage marks. { Church, South, 15° East,
Pettipas White St. ve House, N.E. } Magnetic.

The number of settlers appears rapidly increasing, due probably to the mildness of the climate and fertility of the land, which all about here is superior to most parts of Newfoundland.

Copper, lead, iron and coal are discovered everywhere in the neighborhood, shewing that the country is rich in mineral wealth.

A clergyman resides at Church Cove. There are three saw-mills at present in operation, and the timber (pine) is of a very superior quality.

Leaving the Bay of Islands, if bound north, and wishing to keep the coast, the passage between Harbour Island and the main land, thence between Pearl Island and the coast, is perfectly safe, taking care to avoid the shoal ground stretching south-east and east from Harbour Island.

The reef off the south-east extremity of Pearl Island is above water, and steep to.

Passing between North Head and the North Shag rock, remember that a reef stretches off for half a mile to the N.N.E. of the latter, and in a direct line of the two Shag Rocks transit.

Provided the South Shag Rock is kept entirely open, one side or other of the North Shag, there is no danger.

If the weather is clear, and coming from the north, the mark given in the "Pilote de Terre Neuve," *tome premier*, pages 194-5, is very good.

The extreme of a little black rock, situated, east of Tweed Island, on

with the right of Mount Tortoise, so that the entrance of Lark Harbour be seen open between the rock and island, leads between the shoal and the mainland.

From North Head to Cape Gregory, do not approach the land nearer than half a mile; north of this, to Bonne Bay, the coast is bolder.

The anchorage in Trout Cove, situated about six miles W.S.W. of the south point of Bonne Bay, affords good anchorage, in seven, eight, or nine fathoms over sand with off-shore winds.

The water shoals gradually to the beach, but it is not advisable to go within the head forming the west side of the bay, and off which several rocks above water will be seen.

A short distance north of Trout Cove, and standing out clear of the coast-line, will be seen a remarkable red pinnacle rock, called by the fishermen, "the Soldier"; this, and the shore about here, is of a reddish hue, and would, in foggy weather, afford a useful mark for the locality, either to small vessels approaching near the coast, or to larger vessels by lowering a boat.

In Bonne Bay, the safest and best anchorage is at the bottom of the south arm, in twenty to twenty-two fathoms (mud). This places a vessel quite close to the shore; but it is bold to, so the lead must be hove smartly, and the speed of the ship eased, so as to drop anchor at the first cast of twenty fathoms.

Any other anchorage in this arm is insecure, for although bottom may be obtained near the shore, the water is so deep close outside, and the squalls off the hills so violent, that only schooners can be secure in sufficiently shallow water to ensure not dragging off the bank.

The anchorage under Woody Point is only fit for schooners.

Entering Bonne Bay, after rounding the south point, a remarkable pinnacle on the summit of the coast-line,—everywhere about here ex-

tremely lofty,—will make itself visible, and named in the French sailing directions, "La Bouteille," from its resemblance to a bottle.

The anchorage in north arm, Deer Brook, is very good; the bottom mud. The soundings marked on the chart, as ten and twelve fathoms, represent the depths on the banks, and not in the centre where a ship would be anchored in twenty fathoms.

The water gradually shoals from thirty fathoms into twenty, and from thence, eighteen, fourteen, ten, and seven fathoms, the latter depth a long distance off the entrance to the river, which should be avoided. Anchor in twenty fathoms.

There appear to be no dangers in going in or out of this anchorage, except what are marked on the plan 289, *Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands*; at least, by following this chart a vessel will go clear.

In the narrows between Indian Cove and the opposite shore, the latter should be kept close to avoid the shoal ground on the port hand going in.

Roche Harbour affords good anchorage with west and south-west winds, in seven fathoms (gravel), with the village bearing south-west by west to west south-west, magnetic.

Between Roche Harbour and Broom Point, give the shore a berth of three miles.

Temporary anchorage may be obtained either in Cow Cove, or between Steering Island and the Head.

From Cow Head to Mall Bay, the land comes much further out than shewn on the chart, and, in thick weather, what would appear a safe course, would either go very near, or perhaps pick up the land just north of Portland Head. About half a mile south-west of Portland Head several remarkable boulders on the beach, called by the fishermen, "Cow and Bull."

In Mall Bay, with Ponds river open, and distant about a quarter of a mile off the clay cliff (very remarkable), temporary anchorage may be found with off-shore winds in eight to ten fathoms; but unless with off-shore winds, and wishing to remain only a few hours, this is an anchorage not to be recommended.

In proceeding for Port Saunders or Hawke Bay, give the whole of the shore between Pond's river and K'ppel Island a berth of a mile until past "Eboulement," or Crumbling Point, then steer in for the island as necessary either for Port Saunders or Hawke Harbour.

The plans published of the coast between Port Saunders and St. Barbe Bay,—the latter including Flower and Savage Coves, together with charts supplied,—render communication with the different fishing villages, and if necessary, temporary anchorage an easy matter in daylight, with clear weather.

In Black Bay, the best anchorage will be found close to, and a little inside of Ship Head, the name given to a remarkable round point or headland in the north-west part of the bay, in from ten to eight fathoms (sand). Keeping the houses on St. Modeste Island just open or touching the west point of the bay, the water shoals fast and becomes rocky in the cove.

Ship Head, also Carroll Point, will be found valuable marks (when weather is sufficiently clear to take bearings) for clearing "the Soldier," the name given by the fishermen to a dangerous shoal marked on the chart west half south, not quite a mile from the south extreme of the eastmost of the Little St. Modeste Islands, which, in smooth water, very often does not shew.

Approaching Ship Head, take care to avoid a rocky patch with two fathoms least water, situated south about half a mile from this head.

Steering in for Kirpon Harbour, keep the beacon on Morne Fontan on with the north extremity of Jacques Cartier Island, until Raven

Head is on with Noddy Point, when a vessel will be in the fair-way channel between Jacques Cartier Point and the shoals extending from Kirpon Island, and, giving the point a convenient berth, may round it for the anchorage. Green Island open will be a good guide for rounding.

Between Foiron Island and Maria Reef obtained soundings of twelve and thirteen fathoms, distant east half a mile from the rocks, where the chart, No. 271, *Cape Onion to Hare Bay* shows between twenty-one to twenty-four fathoms. Beacon at Kirpon, staff white surmounted with black ball.

St. Anthony Harbour affords good anchorage, with mud bottom: off Marguerite Point; avoid either point going in, and keep mid channel where the harbour is contracted.

Cape Rouge Harbour.—To avoid the Souris or Champ Paja shoal in proceeding into the south-west bay after passing Cape Rouge and Gonde Point, (*Chart 279, Cape Rouge Harbour,*) steer for Priest Cove until the fishing stages in the west part of the bay are all but shut in, then alter course for the anchorage, leaving the shoal on the port hand, and having the starboard close to.

In thick weather, making for Trepassey Harbour, steer for Baker Head, which is bold to; and a fact worth noting, and useful in discovering the proximity of the entrance is, that all the land from Baker Head to Cape Pine is barren; but that from the head inwards towards Trepassey, it is covered with scrub.

The caution given in all sailing directions published by the Hydrographic office upon the necessity of continually watching the compasses, must be most carefully attended to on this station.

Deviation tables should be obtained, commencing at Halifax and continued throughout the stay of the vessel on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, when a comparison of these will convince the

observer of the great change very often found, and always to be expected when the geographical position is much altered. A good patent log, and carefully measured log-line and glass, will help much to ensure safe navigation on coasts where fogs are so prevalent. The French "Pilote de Terre Neuve," by Le Contre Admiral G. C. Cloue, is perfect, and should be supplied to vessels of war stationed on the fisheries, or the English sailing directions revised, as the latter are wanting in much useful information.

P. D. OULESS,

Navigating Lieutenant H. M. S. *Woodlark*.

Approved,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander*

**ANCHORAGE RECOMMENDED ON THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR.—BEARINGS MAGNETIC.**

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
St. John's.....	Off the Government wharf, moored in 7 to 9 fathoms (mud.)	St. John's harbor affords good anchor- age in any part, and that off the Gov- ernment wharf will be found most convenient.
Trepassey Harbor..	Daniel Point, N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. R. C. Chapel S.S.E. Sim's Point N.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.	Very good anchorage, 7 fathoms, (mud.)
St. Mary's Harbor	Church S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. North Point N. N. E. Lizzie Point E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	Fair anchorage in 5 to 6 fathoms (sand). Good anchorage north of Lizzie point.
Placentia Harbor..	Point Verd W. by N. South Church S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, (sand and mud.)	Fair anchorage, being open to the pre- vailing winds, but holding ground if anchored off Kelly's Cove good. This places a ship close to Castle hill.
Great St. Lawrence	Centre of Herring Cove, 12 fathoms, (mud.)	Anchorage in 6 to 9 fathoms beyond Blue Beach Point, but holding ground only fair.
Harbor Briton....	Outer wharf S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., N.E. ext. of harbor N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. Jerseyman Head, E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., 9 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good anchorage, (mud.)
Hermitage Cove, Hermitage Bay..	10 fathoms. Church, S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	Good anchorage, (sand.)
Little River.....	9 to 10 fathoms (mud). Centre of harbor abreast of fishing stages.	Very good anchorage.
LaPoile, Little Hr.	10 fathoms (mud). White store house, and wharf S.E.	Very good anchorage, but confined.

ANCHORAGE RECOMMENDED ON THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR.—BEARINGS MAGNETIC.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
St. George's Bay Harbor.....	Just inside Sandy Point and in line with the "Look-out," 9 to 10 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good.
Isthmus Bay, St. George's Bay....	8 fathoms, sand and rock, temporary anchorage only.	Fair with wind off land.
Bay of Islands, Riv- er Humber....	8½ to 19 fathoms (mud) in Birchey Cove, Church S. 15° E., Pettipas white store house, N. E.	Very good anchorage also on opposite shore in Pettipas Cove, but not so good.
Trout Cove.....	Temporary anchorage with off shore winds in 7, 8 or 9 fathoms, sand.	Good with off shore winds.
Bonne Bay.....	Head of South Arm in 22 fathoms, (mud.) Also in Deer Brook, in 20 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good.
Cow Cove, and north of Cow Head....	Temporary anchorage according to wind, sand and rock.	Fair.
Hawke Bay.....	Head of Bay in 9 to 10 fathoms, (mud). Great Point N. by W., entrance to Salmon fishery, N. E. by E.	Very good.
St. Barbe's Harbor	4 to 4½ fathoms (mud). Beacon on Harbor Point, N. by W. ½ W. Wharf in Traitant Cove W. by S.	Very good.

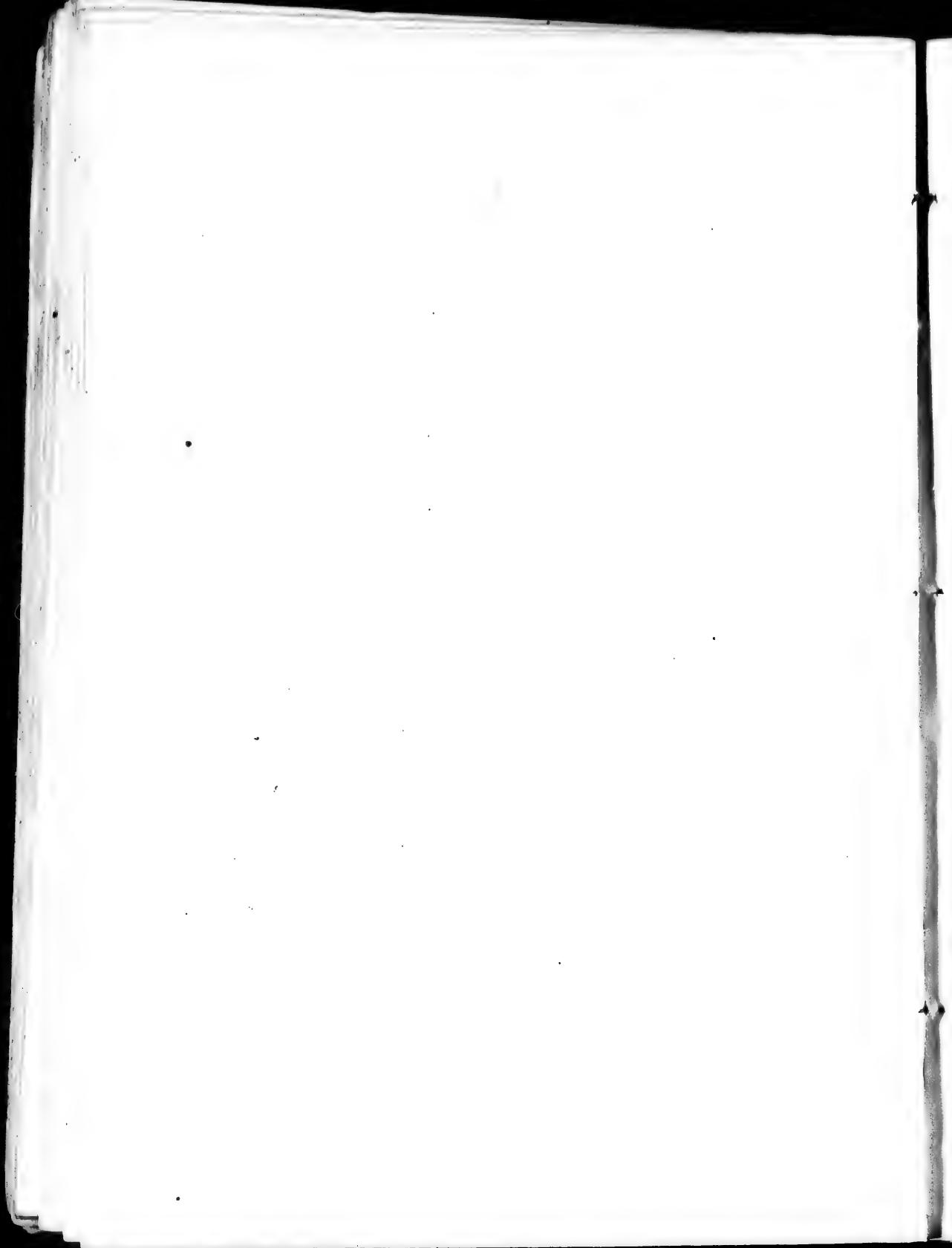
ANCHORAGE RECOMMENDED ON THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND
AND LABRADOR.—BEARINGS MAGNETIC.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
LABRADOR.....		
Blanc Sablon	7½ fathoms (sand and rock). Cove of Greenly Island seen open North of Wood Island, right extr. of Wood Island W. by S. ½ S.	Fair.
Porteau.....	7 to 10 fathoms off fishing establishments on west side of Bay.	Good.
Black Bay.....	Close to and a little inside Ship Head in 10 to 8 fathoms (sand). Houses on Little St. Modeste just open or touching the west point of the bay.	Good.
Red Bay.....	Inner and outer Harbors.	Very good.
N.E. COAST OF NEWFOUND- LAND.....		
Great Kirpon.....	7 fathoms (mud) in the centre of the Harbor.	Very good.
St. Anthony Hr...	7 to 8 fathoms (mud) off Marguerite Point.	Very good.
Croque Harbor....	14 to 15 fathoms (mud) off La Forge.	Very good.
Rouge Harbor.....	S. W. Bay in 17 fathoms (rock and sand). North Arm in 17 to 10 fathoms. (mud).	Indifferent. Very good.

P. D. OULESS, *Naval Lieut.*

Approved,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*



Appendix 3.

MEDICAL REPORT ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR FISHERIES.

H. M. S. "Woodlark,"

At St. John's, Newfoundland, 19th August, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to make the following Medical report of the different fishing stations visited by H.M.S. *Woodlark* on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts.

H.M.S. *Woodlark* left St. John's on June 29th, arriving at St. George's Bay, July 5th.

This place is healthy; two cases of bronchitis were attended to.

July 10.—Left St. George's Bay, arriving at Petit Pas, Bay of Islands, July 11th.

Whooping cough prevails here on shore in an epidemic form; the following complaints were prescribed for, viz:—dyspepsia, neuralgia, anaemia, catarrh, dysmenorrhœa, bronchitis, constipation, ulcer, rheumatism, nœmorrhoids, sprain, teeth drawn, &c.

July 14.—Left Petit Pas, and arrived at Bonne Bay the same day; whooping cough is also epidemic here.

The following cases were prescribed for, viz: necrosis, phthisis, epilepsy, diarrhoea, ulcers, amenorrhœa, whooping cough.

July 16.—Left Bonne Bay, and arrived at Deer Brook the same day; place healthy; a case of amenorrhœa attended to.

July 16.—Left Deer Brook, and arrived at Roche Harbour the same day; place healthy; a case of amenorrhœa attended to.

July 17.—Left Roche Harbour, arriving at Hawke Harbour the same day; place healthy.

July 19.—Left Hawke Harbour, arriving at St. Barbe the same day; place healthy; one case of dyspepsia prescribed for.

July 20.—Left St. Barbe, and arrived at Blanc Sablon the same day; place very healthy; measles in an epidemic form prevails at Bradoro; some medicine was sent there.

Left Blanc Sablon the same day, arriving at Fortean Bay in the evening; measles in an epidemic form prevalent here about a month ago, but the place is now healthy. Cases prescribed for—debility, bronchitis, amenorrhœa, abscess, secondary syphilis.

July 22.—Left Fortean Bay, and arrived at Flower Cove the same day; place healthy. During the winter several deaths resulted from a kind of low fever; measles prevailed here in the spring in an epidemic form. A case of phlebitis was attended to.

July 22.—Left Flower Cove and arrived at Pinweir the same day. Found measles (epidemic) on shore here; no communication was allowed, some medicine being sent. Cases attended—dyspepsia, catarrh, synovitis.

July 23.—Left Pinweir, and arrived at Red Bay same day. One

family here have the measles, but the disease has not spread. Cases attended to—ulcerated sore throat, dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa.

July 24.—Arrived at Kirpon Harbour; quite healthy.

July 25.—Left Kirpon Harbour and arrived at St. Anthony Harbour same day. The following cases were prescribed for—myopia, catarrh, dyspepsia, gravel.

July 27.—Left St. Anthony Harbour, visiting the same day Croc and Rouge Harbours; both these places were healthy. Left the same day for St. John's.

July 29.—Arrived at St. John's.

August 1.—Arrived at Trepassey. The following cases were attended to—nurasis, catarrh, rheumatism, sprain, anaemia, pthisis, bronchitis, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, neuralgia.

August 4.—Left Trepassey, arriving at St. Mary's the same day; place healthy. The following cases were attended—abscess, amenorrhœa, pthisis, bronchitis, cephalagia.

August 5.—Left St. Mary's, and arrived at Placentia same day; place healthy.

August 6.—Left for Sydney, C.B., and arrived August 9th; left Sydney, August 11th.

August 12.—Visited Codroy, Port-au-Basque and LaPoile Bay. A case of paralysis was attended to at the latter place; all these places are healthy.

August 14.—Left LaPoile Bay, arriving at Little River same day; place is healthy.

August 15.—Left Little River, visiting Ramea Islands and Hermitage Cove same day; both these places are healthy.

August 16.—Left Hermitage Cove, arriving at Harbour Britton the same day; this place is healthy.

August 17.—Left Harbour Britton, visiting the same day Fortune Harbour, Lamelin and Great St. Lawrence; all these places are healthy.

August 18.—Left Great St. Lawrence for St. John's.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. WINN, Surgeon.

Appendix 4.

[COPY.]

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON,
17th June, 1874.

SIR,—

In the month of September last the Captain of the dispatch steamer, the *D'Estaing*, forming part of the naval sub-division of Newfoundland, took occasion of his passage to St. John's to make known to your Excellency through the medium of our agent, the Vice-Consul in that city, some observations on the subject of a mine claimed by Mr. Charles Fox Bennett, on a territory situated in the bay, east of Port-au-Port, extending itself partially along the coast called "French Shore," where the treaties give to our nation the exclusive right to catch and to dry fish.

It was respectfully represented to your Excellency that the working of this mine, established in the radius of the maritime zone, the extraction of the mineral on the strand, and its embarkation on board schooners, cause a grave impediment to the industry of our fishermen, and have besides the inconvenience of creating on that part of the shore a centre of population of which the principal means of existence would consist in the produce of the fishery, which would directly invalidate the fundamental right conferred on us by the treaty of Utrecht.

Without pronouncing openly upon the jurisprudence established in that protestation,—jurisprudence which has been established by one of your predecessors, the Very Honourable Sir Charles Hamilton,—your Excellency was good enough in the reply made to the observation which had been presented to you, to promise that the questions raised would be referred for the consideration of the government of the Queen, and there would result therefrom that no grant would be made to requisitions until an amicable solution might be arrived at between the two governments.

I have reason to think that this solution has not yet taken place, and I do not wish for proof of it; but the desire manifested by the government of Her Britannic Majesty, and consented to by the President of the French Republic, to give this year to a man-of-war of each of the two nations, the duty of cruizing together on the coast of the Island and verify the state of affairs.

It is, therefore, not without much surprise that in a recent voyage made by the *Kersaint* along the west coast, that I have verified the existence of a working mine situated in East Bay, seven miles from the cut of Port-au-L'ort, an establishment superintended by a Mr. Harvey, in the name of, as (agent for) Mr. Charles Fox Bennett; this working is to-day in full force.

Two spacious houses have been erected, one on the border of the sea, the other about two hundred yards from the shore to serve as habitations for the overseer and the workmen.

The shafts of the mine run out some feet from the sea at high tide; the mineral is on heaps on the strand and encumbers it much until schooners come from St. John's and take it off; in a word, the entire establishment exists upon the zone reserved to our fishermen, which zone, if one can believe in certain documents published in the Newfoundland newspapers, extends itself, in the opinion even of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, over a breadth of half a mile from the limits of the sea.

I will add, finally, that a net was cast a short distance from the establishment across the bay when the *Kersaint* came there to anchor.

Such an undertaking constitutes too flagrant a violation of the treaty to have been allowed to develop itself legally, and I must suppose, in referring to the terms of your Excellency's before-named letter, that it has been undertaken entirely without the authority of the Colonial Government.

Referring myself to the conciliatory instructions which have been laid down for us, and in consideration of the negotiations actually engaged, I have not wished to take upon myself to interfere directly in this affair, and I limited myself to protesting on the spot against what could be, in my eyes, but a clandestine operation; but I have no doubt that, on the knowledge of these facts, your Excellency will yourself order the suspension of every kind of work in the locality to which I have just called your attention, and ensure the suppression of all such infractions every time they can be attested by the ships of the naval division.

Our mission, limiting itself to-day to peaceful claims, we have a right to expect mutual efforts in view of assuring to each one a free exercise of his privileges.

If the French Government has, for the past two years, confined itself on land to moral repression with regard to the numerous trespassers which our cruizers have apprehended, it must not be concluded from that, that this indulgence, inspired by a sentiment of political courtesy, implies the least evasion of our secular rights. They remain entire; and it is the imperious duty of the Commandant of the naval sub-division to affirm them on all occasions, and not to allow the magnanimity to become prejudicial to our interests.

It behoves me, then, to watch that our moderation be not wrongly interpreted, and that momentary toleration be not invoked as a right, in the review of our negotiations.

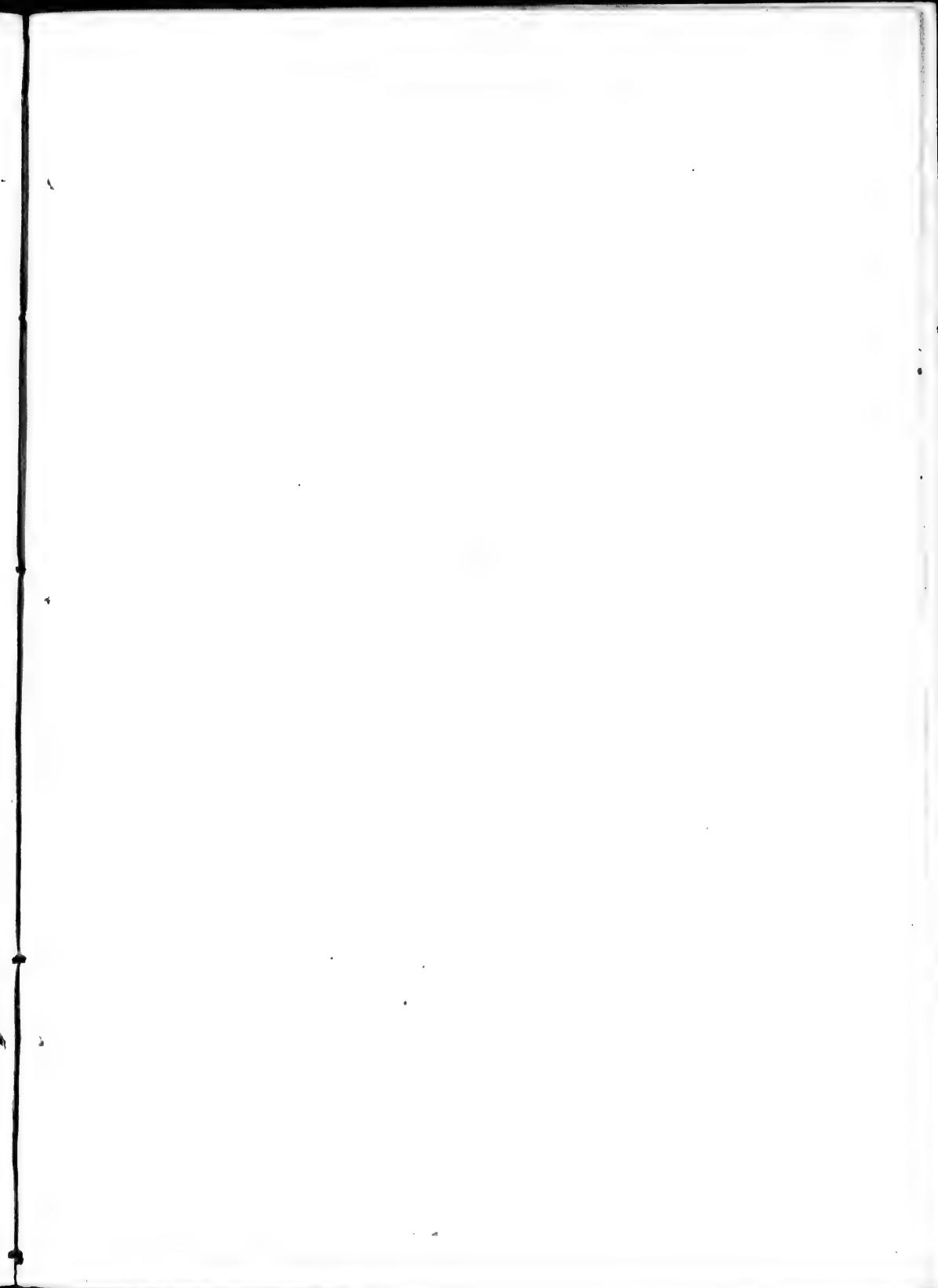
I have no doubt that in your spirit of justice, your Excellency will share entirely this way of thinking, and I dare hope that your powerful aid will not fail us, so that all things may remain in the letter of the treaties, and that the rights of each be formally reserved until our respective Governments come of accord on the solution that it will be proper to adopt.

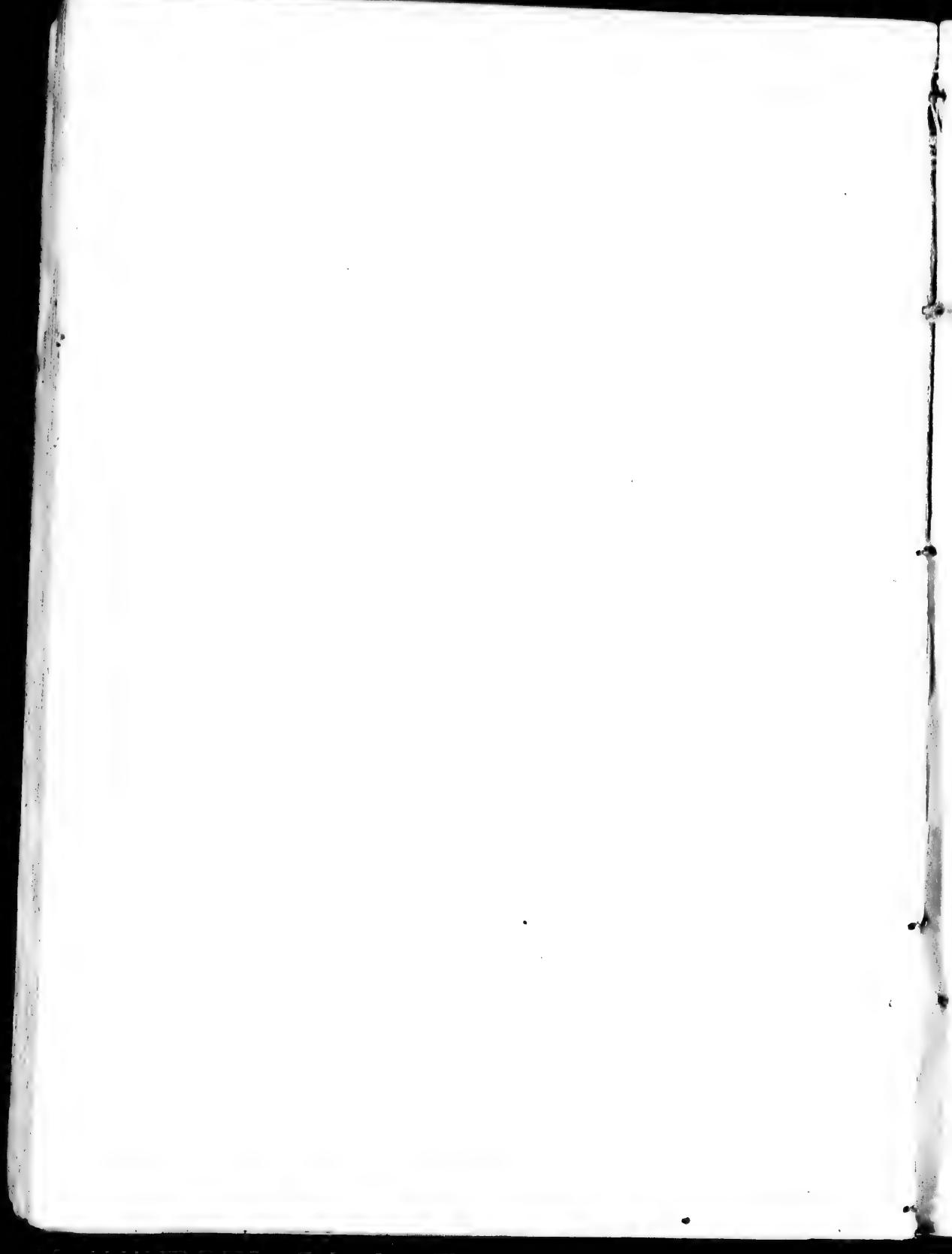
I am, &c.,

(Signed) AUBRY.

Capitaine de Fregate commanding the Naval sub-division of Newfoundland and the Kersaint.

His Excellency Colonel S. J. HILL.
&c., &c., &c.





SECOND CRUIZE.

Second Cruize.

REPORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

BY COMMANDER HOWORTH, R. N.

A. M. S. *Spartan*,
St. John's, 16th October, 1874.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my Fishery Report to the Admiralty-in-Chief, and also a copy of Commander Howorth's report to me.

2 - Annual reports from the Medical Officers and Navigating Officers of H. M. Ships *Spartan* and *Woolwich*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,

Captain & Senior Officer,

H.M. Ship *Spartan*, St. John's, J. H. H.

K. G. M. G., Esq., Esq.,

Fishery Report, 1874.

To Vice-Admiral G. G. WELLESLEY, C.B., &c., &c.,
Commander-in-Chief.

H. M. Ship *Spartan*,
St. John's, Nfld., 16th October, 1874. }

Sir,—

I have the honor to report to you that I left St. John's on Friday the 11th September for the purpose of visiting the fishing stations on the Coast of Newfoundland, intending to proceed first as far as Croc Harbor.

2.—About noon of the following day the wind began to freshen, and gradually increased in violence till about 5 p.m., at which time it was blowing a heavy gale from N. N. E., which continued with great violence till the afternoon of the 13th, when it began to abate, and by midnight the wind had fallen light.

3.—The gale somewhat delayed me, and it was not until 9.30 a.m. of the 15th, that I was enabled to reach Croc.

4.—At Croc there were no vessels at anchor. I ascertained that there had been a very good fishing season, and that both English and French had done well.

The only complaint was from a man called Charles Griffin, recently settled at a place called Green Cove, and who complained that the Captain of a French man-of-war had ordered him to leave, saying that if he did not go his house would be pulled down. As the man's house is situated at least one hundred yards beyond highwater mark, I presume the French authorities have no right to remove it. I therefore advised him to stay, but that he must be careful to remove his nets, when required by the French; and I took the opportunity of seeing

the Captain of the *Kersaint*, a day or two afterwards at Kirpon, to speak to him on the subject.

5.—I left Croe early on the morning of the 16th September, and proceeded to Ireland Bight in Hare Bay. I did not anchor here, but sent the Senior Lieutenant on shore, who reported that he was informed that the season had been a prosperous one; that they had secured about five hundred quintals of cod, and a few salmon. At this time the herring nets were down, but the fish had not yet made their appearance.

6.—The only complaint was on the part of a man of the name of William Read, who alleged that in July last, the French burnt his house down; but there was no evidence whatever to prove that the French had had any hand in it; no one saw the house burnt, and the sole reason for accusing the French of the act was that the French fisherman at Goose Cove had said so. The house was merely a sealing station for the winter, and, at the time, was uninhabited and empty.

7.—As soon as Lieutenant Stopford returned on board, I proceeded for Kirpon; the weather during the afternoon became very thick and threatening, and I pushed on in order to have daylight, and managed to get to anchor by about 4 p. m.

8.—At Kirpon the fishing season had not been so good as last year. There were no complaints, and the French and English fishermen seem to work together very amicably; the former were preparing to leave, and I understood would start about the 26th.

9.—During the afternoon of the 17th, the French war steamer *Kersaint* arrived from the westward.

10.—I left Kirpon on the 18th September, at 5.30 a. m., for Forteau Bay, Labrador, where I arrived at 5 p. m.

I landed and paid a visit to the chief fisherman, a Mr. Roberts, from Brigus, Newfoundland who comes here every season with a party consisting of about eighteen men and women. He told me that he

had had a fair season, and had taken eleven hundred quintals of cod, and about one hundred and twenty barrels of herrings.

11.—I left Forteau Bay on the 19th September intending to call at St. Barbe, but the weather becoming thick, and the wind freshening from the S. W., I thought it prudent to push on for St. Margaret's Bay, where I anchored at 2.40 p. m.; it was then blowing hard from the S. W.

The following day I sent the Senior Lieutenant to visit New Ferrolle Cove; he ascertained that the French had left in the latter part of July, having had a bad season.

There had been a large catch of herrings lately, and they had got as many as five hundred barrels of large fine fish, but very few cod had been caught.

12.—On the 21st September I left St. Margaret's Bay early in the morning, and on my arrival off St. John's Island harbor, I sent a boat in with the Senior Lieutenant, who reported that there were no complaints, the inhabitants appearing to get on very well with the French fishermen.

There had been a good herring season; up to that time about eight hundred barrels had been secured. The French were very busy seining herrings; the cod season had been indifferent. There were several French vessels here, and one English schooner.

13.—As soon as Lieutenant Stopford had returned, I proceeded on to Port Saunders, where I arrived at 2 p. m. Here I ascertained that there had been a poor season with the French for cod.

14.—During my stay at Port Saunders I caused Jarganelle Cove and old Port au Choix, also Port au Choix to be visited by the Senior Lieutenant. At Jarganelle there was only one complaint respecting some fresh-water salmon fishing which proved to have been already investigated by the Commander of the *Woodlark* and the Captain of the French man-of-war *Kersaint*. There had been a good season.

15.—At Old Port au Choix there were thirty-eight English fishing schooners in the bay, with an average of three hundred barrels each on board. There were three French vessels at anchor off Savage Island.

16.—At Port au Choix there were no complaints; they had had a very good herring season, about three hundred barrels among ten men resident there ; the French had probably got about twelve hundred more. There had been a bad cod season.

17.—I left Port Saunders at 6 p.m. on the 22nd September for Bay of Islands, where I arrived the following day, anchoring in the Humber River at about four in the afternoon of the 23rd.

18.—There was only one complaint at this place: that of a man accusing a neighbour of threatening him with a gun, and breaking the door of his house down.

It appeared that the accused party had been incited to this act by the fact that some chicken of his had been killed by a dog belonging to the accuser.

After pointing out to the defendant that he must not, however wronged, take the law into his own hands, I bound him over to keep the peace for twelve months,—a decision which seemed to be satisfactory to both parties.

19.—I paid a visit to the saw mill established here, which appears to be doing a good deal of work; it is capable of cutting twenty thousand feet of timber a day; at present, about forty men are employed all the year round in cutting the timber, and at the mill.

20.—The timber, some of which is of large size, and most of it of good quality, is procured some distance up the river, and floated down to the mill.

21.—The Company (Nova Scotian,) working the mill, are merely in the position of squatters, having no right whatever to cut timber

over any one else who may see fit to come there and do likewise; but it seems a great pity that such a source of revenue as this timber might be made should be allowed to be taken out of the country without the Government deriving any pecuniary benefit from it.

22.—There is a resident clergyman here, and a schoolmaster; the latter informed me that there was a great deal of drunkenness amongst the inhabitants, liquor being very cheap.

23.—I left Humber River on the 25th September for St. George's Bay, where I arrived on the 26th.

There were no complaints here. The herring season had been a very good one; as many as twenty thousand barrels had, up to that time, been shipped off. The cod season had been poor.

24.—The removal of the import duty on fish by the Americans appears to have exercised a sensible influence on the fish trade of this place. I was informed that a much larger quantity had been shipped this season than formerly, and it was attributed to the above-mentioned cause.

25.—I left St. George's Bay on the 27th for Sydney, to coal, calling at Codroy on my way.

26.—At Codroy there appears to have been a good cod season; about fifteen hundred quintals taken.

27.—The French, of whom there are very few here, do not, I am given to understand, visit this place as much as they formerly did.

28.—There is a neat schoolhouse here, which is also used for a church, the schoolmaster officiating.

29.—I arrived at Sydney on the 28th, and could not get away till the 2nd October, having been detained there by a gale from the south, and thick weather.

30.—On the 3rd October I arrived off LaPoile, the weather thick and blowing hard from the southward.

I sighted the beacon at the entrance at daylight, but it came on so thick, with heavy rain, that I was obliged to steam off the land till noon, when it cleared a little, and I again steamed in for the harbor, and arrived at the anchorage at about 2 p.m.

31.—There were no complaints here, and the fishing season appears to have been a fair one.

32.—I left LaPoile on the 4th October for Burgeo, where I arrived during the afternoon of that day.

Here the cod season has been a very favorable one—better, it is said, than has been known for twenty years before. It seems that the cod came into shallow water, I think in about three or four fathoms—a most unusual occurrence. Indeed, I was told that such a thing had never been known before, and to this cause they attribute their success.

33.—On the 5th October I left Burgeo at 9 a.m., for Little River and arrived there at 1 p.m. The fishing season had been a poor one.

There are only seven families here, numbering about seventy souls. It is a miserable looking place.

34.—The harbour is a very good one when once inside, but the entrance is so narrow, (only about one hundred fathoms,) that I should recommend a vessel of this size not to attempt it in anything like rough weather or when the tides are strong, which is the case after heavy rains. The water is deep—ten fathoms up to the anchorage.

35.—I left Little River on the 6th October, intending to go to Miquelon, but when off Cape LaHune, it was so thick, with the wind from the S.E., that I decided on making for Great Jervis Harbour and anchoring there for the night.

I arrived there at 2 p.m., and was visited by Mr. Camp, the Collector of Customs, who told me that they had had a very fair fishing season, and that they (the fishermen) had just commenced their second voyage.

36.—The following morning (7th October) I left Great Jervis Harbour, and crossed over to Great Miquelon, and embarked the spars (main yard and topmast) belonging to H. M. late ship *Niobe*; having obtained these, I left the same afternoon for St. Mary's Harbor where I arrived at 12.30 p.m., on the 8th.

37.—The fishing season at St. Mary's has been a fair one, and would have been more prosperous but for the unfavorable weather at the beginning of the season, when a large quantity of fish was spoilt in the curing.

38.—I was detained here three days by thick fogs and strong winds, but on Monday the 12th, the weather clearing, I left for St. John's, where I arrived at 11 a.m., on the 13th instant.

39.—In concluding the report of my visit to the various fishing stations on the coast of Newfoundland, I should state that at all the places I visited, where the French have fishing rights, the English and French fishermen as a rule, seem to get on together without any difficulty; there can, however, be no doubt that the treaties, as interpreted by the French Government, do act very prejudicially to the interests of the colony of Newfoundland, and until a proper settlement is arrived at, I believe it will be useless to expect any material development of the natural resources existing so abundantly in that portion of the Island along the shores of which the French Government asserts such exclusive rights.

40.—During my cruize I have had the services of Mr. David O'Sullivan, as pilot, who has been employed in H. M. ships in that capacity for about ten years. He is a good pilot, and is well acquainted with the harbors along the coast; but I must warn any Captains of

H. M. ships who may take him, that he is, unfortunately, somewhat addicted to drink, and on two occasions during the time he was on board, he was unfit for duty from this cause. With this knowledge of him, I should however have no objection to engage him again, should I, at any future period, be employed on the Newfoundland fisheries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,
Captain and Senior Officer.

at ad-
board.
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I, at

beer.

MEDICAL REPORT.

H. M. S. "SPARTAN,"
St. John's, Newfoundland,
14th October, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following Medical Report on the different places on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador visited by H. M. S. *Spartan*, between the 11th September and the 13th October, 1874.

CROC HARBOR.

The residents at this place were very healthy. No diseases prescribed for; teeth were extracted.

KIRPON.

Residents healthy; no applicants for medical relief.

FORTEAU, LABRADOR.

At this place the following diseases were prescribed for—Hæmoptysis, rheumatism, ophthalmia, debility, and amenorrhœa.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Residents healthy; no applicants for medical relief.

PORT SAUNDERS.

No applicants for medical relief.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

At this place a great many people applied for medical relief. A medical man appears to be much required here, and I understand the inhabitants would guarantee a fair salary to any medical man willing to reside among them. Whooping cough was prevalent among the children. The following diseases were prescribed for—Phthisis, bronchitis, whooping cough, catarrh, tumor, spurious ankylosis, otitis, orchitis, irreducible hernia, hepatitis, dyspepsia, impetigo, worms, anaemia and menorrhagia. Teeth were extracted.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Chronic bronchitis was the only disease prescribed for at this place. There is, however, a resident medical man here, which accounts for the small number of applicants.

LA POILE BAY.

No applicants.

BURGEO ISLAND.

The following diseases were prescribed for—Bubo, rheumatism, and amenorrhœa. A medical man resides at this place.

LITTLE RIVER.

Residents healthy. No applicants for medical aid.

GREAT JERVIS HARBOR.

No applicants.

ST. MARY'S.

At this place there were a great many applicants for medical aid, many of them suffering from chronic complaints of old standing. The

following ailments were treated—Rheumatism, neuralgia, amanrosis, ophthalmia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, sprain, contusion, serofula, dysmenorrhœa, palpitation, debility, otitis, phlegmon, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and haemorrhoids.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. McBRIDE, M.D.,

Captain R. CARTER,
H. M. S. Spartan.

Staff Surgeon, 2d Class

H. M. S. "SPARTAN,"
St. John's, 15th October, 1874.

Captain R. CARTER,
H. M. S. *Spartan*.

Sir,—

I have the honor to inform you that on this cruise of H. M. S. *Spartan* round Newfoundland, she only visited ports which have been frequently reported on by ships which have formerly been employed on this service.

I have consequently no Hydrographical information of any value to offer, differing to what has previously been given.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. T. PARTRIDGE.

Navigating Lieutenant.

LABRADOR.

H. M. Ship "WOODLARK,"
At St. John's, Nfld., 5th Oct., 1874.

Capt. R. CARTER, Senior Officer:

Sir,—

I have the honor to report, that in compliance with your orders I left St. John's in Her Majesty's ship under my command at 8 a.m., on the 11th ultimo, and arrived at Domino Run at 10, a.m., on the 16th, where I anchored, as there was a strong wind and opposing current.

DOMINO RUN.

There were a large number of fishing vessels and boats outside when we arrived, and I found on enquiry that in the early part of the season the cod fishery had been poor, but since the beginning of August it has been very good. Caplin were plentiful the early part of the season, and herring latterly. One firm has taken ten thousand quintals of cod, with an average of one hundred and twenty quintals a boat. While we were here the boats came in with an average of ten quintals each. Herring are very large and abundant; they can catch as many as they can cure; salmon scarce. Measles were prevalent in July, especially among the Indians, but all are now well. The weather throughout the season has been remarkably fine, better than has been known for many years; some boats have been as far north as the Lower Dutch Settlements, and did remarkably well. They expect to have completed the curing of their fish and to leave about the 25th October.

GRIFFIN HARBOR.

Cod fishery as at Domino. The average take has been one hundred quintals a boat; still doing well. No salmon.

SPOTTED ISLAND HARBOR.

As at Domino; average take one hundred and twenty quintals; doing well.

BATEAU AND BLACK TICKLE.

Same as at Domino. No complaints.

SANDWICH BAY.

Cartwright Harbor.--Arrived at 6 p.m. on the 17th September. The salmon fishery here has been very good; better than for the previous four years. Preserving Curlew in tins has become an important industry here, but has failed this year, though the birds were plentiful, through the non-arrival of the necessary ammunition. No complaints; no illness; a few cases of wounds treated. The weather during the whole season has been remarkably fine. There was frost, and then ice formed on the night of the 17th.

Long Island.--Arrived off this place at 2.30 p.m. on the 19th, and sent a boat in with the pilot. The cod fishery here has been remarkably good; average two hundred and fifty quintals a boat. Herring very abundant and very fine. Bait has been plentiful the whole season; but the early part, as elsewhere on this coast, was poor--nearly all the fish have been caught since the beginning of August. No salmon; no complaints; all healthy.

CURLEW HARBOR.

Arrived at 4.35 p.m. on the 19th. The cod fishery has been very good, averaging two hundred and forty quintals a boat. There were three schooners here. No complaints; all healthy. There has been no measles here.

CAPE NORTH.

Arrived off here at 7 a.m. on the 20th. Sent boat in with Pilot. Cod fishery remarkably good; average two hundred and fifty quintals a boat. The herring nets were taken in on Saturday, as they have taken as much fish as they can hope to cure. All healthy; no complaints.

GRADY HARBOR.

Arrived off here at 7.30 a.m.; sent boat in with Sub-Lieutenant Knowles. The cod fishing has been very good. Average two hundred to two hundred and twenty quintals a boat. The seal fishery has been very poor. Herring abundant, but are not fished for here. They have as much fish here as the schooners will stow, and will leave shortly. Bait has been plentiful the whole season. All healthy; no complaints.

INDIAN TICKLE.

Arrived here at noon on the 20th. Cod fishing has been very good, averaging one hundred and sixty quintals a boat. Herring abundant. Had measles in the early part of the season; all well now; no complaints.

CAPE GREBE.

Same as Indian Tickle.

SAND EELS.

The salmon fishery has been good here; better than last year. All healthy; no complaints.

DOMINO RUN.

Anchored here at 2.15 p.m.; left at 6.15 a.m., on the 21st, but put back on account of the strong head wind, with very threatening appearances, from the southward. Anchored at 9 a.m. Left at 6 a.m. on the 22nd.

OCCASIONAL HARBOR.

Arrived here at 4 p.m. on the 22nd. The cod fishery here has been very good, averaging one hundred and thirty quintals a boat. Herring plentiful; no salmon. There has been no measles here; all healthy. People leave next week.

SQUARE ISLAND, SCRAMMY, SHIP AND FISHING SHIP-HARBORS.

Cod fishery very good; average take at all these places one hundred and sixty quintals a boat; no salmon.

CAPE ST. FRANCIS.

Cod fishery here the same as at the last named places. The salmon has been better than during the four previous years.

FOX HARBOR.

No Cod; salmon fishery very good, averaging fifteen barrels a man. Herring only just struck in, but are very plentiful now; no seals. All healthy; no complaints. Anchored in Deer Harbor at 4 p.m. on the 23rd.

BATTLE HARBOR.

Arrived off here at 8.30 a.m. on the 25th. Sent Sub-Lieutenant Knowles in the gig. The cod fishery here has been very poor till within the last month, since then they have been doing very well and are now averaging ten quintals per man per day. Herring only now coming in. Bait have been plentiful all the season. Seal fishery has been very good—thirteen thousand white seals were taken. Three vessels have left for St. John's. All healthy except one woman who appears to be a confirmed invalid; no complaints.

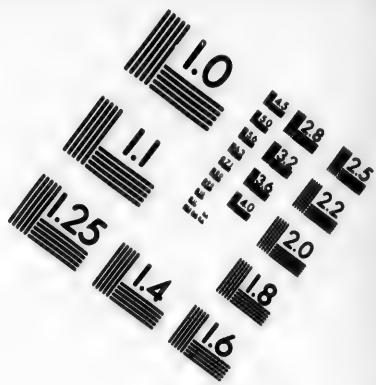
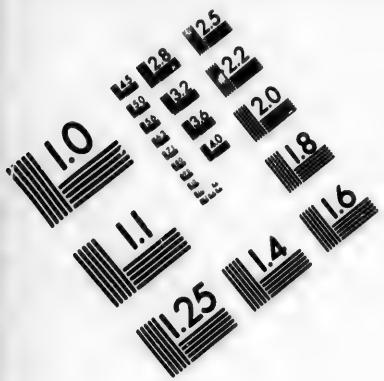
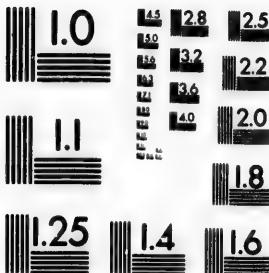
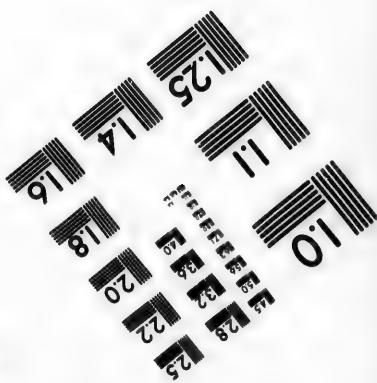
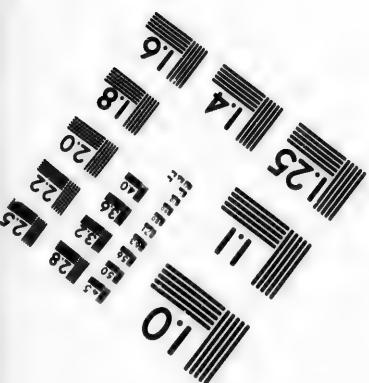


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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CAMPS ISLAND.

Arrived here at noon. Sent Sub-Lieutenant Knowles, who reports that the cod fishery has been fair, averaging fifty quintals a man. Herring scarce; bait has been plentiful; the seal fishery was good, paying £6 to £7 a man. No complaints; all healthy.

CHIMNEY TICKLE.

Same as Camps Island, but herrings are abundant.

SIZES HARBOR.

Stopped off here and sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington and the pilot. They report that the schooners here have taken in, on an average, five hundred quintals each. There were about forty-eight vessels in the anchorage. Herring scarce. No complaints.

ANTILL HARBOR.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging one hundred and twenty quintals a boat, with two men. Herring plentiful. All healthy. A complaint investigated here.

CAPE CHARLES HARBOR.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging one hundred and thirty quintals a boat. Salmon also very good, giving twenty-five quintals a man. Herring plentiful. All healthy. None of these places have been visited by the measles. Anchored in Islet Bay at 1 p.m. Boat returned 4 p.m.

CHATEAU BAY.

Arrived at 2.25 p.m. on the 26th September and anchored in Pitts' Harbor, which is by far the best of the three anchorages here; the anchorage in Temple Bay is very confined, and subject to heavy squalls from all quarters.

CHATEAU, OR TEMPLE BAY.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging sixty quintals a man. Two men only have fished for salmon here; they have taken eighty tierces—the largest ever known. Herring abundant. There has been no measles; all healthy; no complaints. Four vessels here; people expect to leave on 10th October.

HENLEY HARBOR.

Average take of cod, sixty quintals a man. Herring abundant. Salmon fishery remarkably good, averaging twenty-five barrels a man. A few cases treated, otherwise the place is healthy. One complaint.

Sailed from Chateau Bay on the 2nd instant for St. John's, arriving here at 2 p.m. on the 5th.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The want of fresh provisions on a considerable extent of these coasts, owing in many instances to the necessity of keeping a large numbers of dogs for draught purposes during the winter,—rendering the keeping of sheep and cattle unprofitable,—appears to have a very deleterious effect upon the physique of the fishermen, and more especially on their children. It may be worthy of the consideration of the Colonial Legislature whether a sum of money expended in encouraging the domestication of the Caribou of Newfoundland would not prove a most profitable outlay. The Caribou appears to be identical with the Reindeer of Lapland, which, it is well known, has become indispensable for its many valuable qualities in that country. It is easily tamed, thrives on the coarsest food, and for domestic pur-

poses, food or draught, it has no equal in such a climate as this; and even if its introduction as a beast of burden only would lead to the extermination of the host of otherwise useless curs that infest the out-settlements, it would be of inestimable value, as there would then be a possibility of keeping sheep and cattle, and thus improving the diet of the people.

I have learned from our pilot, Mr. Esmond, that there exists at Pinweir a bank containing a very large portion of a mineral which, from his description, appears to be either magnetic iron, emery or tin; in either case it must possess a very high commercial value, and is easily obtained, as it is on the beach and may be dug to almost any extent, apparently. I did not hear of this when I was there, and regret that my orders do not admit of my visiting the place to obtain a specimen.

As our experience of the sport obtained on these coasts differs somewhat from that of my predecessor, it may be interesting to sportsmen to know what it has been. At most of the fresh water rivers, and, I believe, in all the ponds in Newfoundland, there is abundance of small trout, and at the entrances of the rivers, in the brackish water, fine sea trout (from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. weight and even larger) will generally be found—in some instances in great abundance—but it is useless fishing for them except from about low water till half flood. Salmon are not so plentiful as others seem to have found them, and probably before long they will be driven completely from the river. Sunset seems to be about the time they rise most freely. Intending fishermen should provide themselves with creosote ointment (obtainable at any chemist's shop at St. John's) as the flies and mosquitoes are a perfect torture. The best places for salmon are Hawkes' Bay Rivers, LaPoile, and Little River, also, Forteau (Labrador).

On the coast of Labrador good shooting may be looked for if a little trouble is taken to get it. A good dog, though not indispensable, would of course increase the bag materially. At Cartwright several coveys of ptarmigan were seen, and several birds shot. At

Deer Harbor upwards of twenty coveys were flushed. Besides these, curlew, plover, golden plover, and snipe have been shot. Black ducks, geese, and widgeon may always be got in Deer Harbor, and more or less everywhere; but the black duck and geese are very shy, and hard to kill. Deer (Caribou) are to be got a little way inland, but camping out for one night at least would be necessary. It is of little use looking for ptarmigan in the middle of the day, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; whether they take to the scrub or wherever they get to, we have never found them during those hours. We did not arrive on the coast in time for the curlew, which are very abundant during August, till about the 10th September, and are remarkably good eating. On the barrens in Temple Bay (Chateau) we found ptarmigan in abundance, and saw signs of curlew. Black duck were plentiful in Antelope Harbor. Our pilot got twenty-four brace of ptarmigan on the 30th, without a dog.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

Appendix No. 1.

MAGISTERIAL.

SPOTTED ISLAND.

Mr. Dawe complains that the Indians living at Black Head had burnt his stages and house for fuel, during his absence in the winter.

Mr. Power also states that they broke into his store and tore up the floor, boards, and other planking.

I sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington and the pilot to make enquiries, and as there was no proof against any individual, and the Indians stated that the damage was done by strangers who visited the settlement in the winter, they were cautioned, the complaints being too vague and general to be otherwise acted upon.

ANTILL COVE.

Nicholas Taylor complained that he had been violently assaulted and threatened by a family of the same name belonging to White Point Cove, on two occasions—the 17th August and the 16th September. It appears that there had been an ordinary fisherman's quarrel, arising in the first place from the boats being in rather close proximity, and after a good deal of violent and bad language on both sides, the defendants threw stones, none of which appear to have taken effect.

I bound over the five most prominent offenders to keep the peace in their own recognizances of £2 each, viz.: John, James, Samuel and William Taylor, and William Howell.

CHATEAU BAY.

A case came before me here of a dispute between Solomon Clarke and Samuel Clarke on a payment for passage money to the Bay of Islands and back, which I dismissed, as it was evident Solomon Clarke had got more than the value of the passage in the work he had got out of his passenger while he was on board.

Appendix No. 2.

HYDROGRAPHICAL.

My previous remarks about the untrustworthiness of the Barometer on these coasts have been fully borne out by our experience during this cruize. As a rule (so far as we have experienced) gales commence from about S. E. veering by S. gradually, and attaining their greatest force at S. W., when they gradually go by W. towards N., falling to a light breeze at about N. N. W. Should the wind back to the left, no matter how fine the weather, a gale may shortly be looked for. In the finest weather a brilliant aurora is sure to be followed immediately by a gale. I append the following report of the Navigating Officer, in which I entirely concur.

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

REMARKS

UPON THE NAVIGATION OF THE COAST OF LABRADOR NORTH OF THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE, WITH THE ANCHORAGES RECOMMENDED.

From St. John's bound to Labrador, if in the fall of the year, it would be advisable to make the most northern port the first port of call.

After rounding the Funk Islands make Belle Isle, and from thence steer for Round Hill Island—a good land fall—as being the outermost Island on the Labrador and affording a departure either for Domino Run or Indian Tickle.

The coast, as represented upon the present charts, is much out; but with care a vessel may be safely navigated, and as there are reliable plans or sketches of most of the anchorages visited by vessels of war, the risk is not so great as might be supposed to a stranger for the first time visiting the Labrador.

Round Hill Island is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. (mag.) of the position as shewn upon chart 263, *Cape Charles to Sandwich Bay*, and the coast line and off-lying Islands and dangers to the southward as far

as Cape St. Lewis, as a mean three miles further to the east of that shewn upon the above chart.

The safest route for a stranger bound to Curlew Harbor or Sandwich Bay is outside Spotted Islands and the Ferrets, and between Collingham and Halfway Islands to Cape North, and if intending to proceed to Cartwright, pass north of the Sisters and Long Islands close to Pompey or Leveret Island. To clear Hare Rock, at the entrance to Sandwich Bay, give Pompey and Saddle Islands a convenient berth, then steer for Egg Island, with the north extreme of Pompey Island shut in off the south end of Saddle Island. The foul ground may be easily seen from aloft.

Fogs, at this time of the year, are less frequent than earlier. The current sets strong to the S. W. The cruize on the Labrador embraces a period when unsettled weather may with certainty be expected, and a safe anchorage should be secured by the 19th September for between this date and the 25th of the same month the fishermen prepare for a heavy gale. Herewith is appended a list of the anchorages generally visited by Her Majesty's vessels, with remarks as to their safety or otherwise. As an example of the effect of the attraction of some portions of the coast upon the compasses, on passing Cape St. Francis, steering S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and being abeam and distant five hundred yards from that Cape, the three compasses suddenly altered $1\frac{3}{4}$ points; the standard shewing S. W. by S. Very careful attention was paid to the direction of the ship's head, which was found to return back to its former course as the land was left; but all three cards oscillated as if slowly relieved from some powerful magnet.

The beacon on Greenville Point, Antelope Harbor, (Chateau Bay) was in its position in September, 1874, at the time of the visit of H. M. S. *Woodlark*, and was re-whitewashed and made as prominent as time allowed. The pole is surmounted by a cask.

ANCHORAGES.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
Cartwright Harbor, Sandwich Bay.....	6 to 7 fathoms, (mud). Wharf N. E. by E. (Magnetic.)	Very good.
Curlew Harbor.....	7 fathoms (mud). Inside the heads.	Very good. Avoid sunken rock on port hand going in; also, give small islet off Curlew Head a good wide berth.
Indian Tickle	4 to 5 fathoms (sand and coral).	Indifferent.
Domino Run.....	7 to 10 fathoms (sand) off "Penneyhook Cove."	Fair. Anchor as close into the cove as nets will allow, (holding ground better than outside).
Occasional Harbor.....	11 to 12 fathoms (mud), rather nearer the South Shore and with Trout Cove open.	Very good.
Deer Harbor, St. Lewis Sound.....	7 to 10 fathoms (mud), to the S. E. of Danger Point.	Very good. This is one of the best harbors on the Labrador.
Islet Bay, Niger Sound...	10 to 13 fathoms (mud). Just within a small islet, called by the fishermen "Muddle Island."	Very good.
Pitts' Harbor, Chateau Bay.	8 to 13 fathoms (mud), at the head of the harbor.	Very good.

P. D. OULESS,

Navigating Lieutenant.

Approved,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

Appendix No. 3.

MEDICAL REPORT.

H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"
At St. John's, Nfld., 5th Oct., 1874.

Commander WILLIAM HOWORTH,
H. M. S. *Woodlark*:

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward you the following medical report of the fishing stations visited by H. M. S. *Woodlark*, on the coast of Labrador.

11th Sept.—Left St. John's; arrived at Domino Run 16th September. This place is healthy. Cases attended—ophthalmia and sprain.

17th Sept.—Left Domino Run; arrived at Cartwright Harbor the same day. Place healthy. Cases attended—dyspepsia, neuralgia, sprain, ascites.

19th Sept.—Left Cartwright; arrived the same day at Curlew Harbor. All healthy.

20th Sept.—Left Curlew Harbor, and visited Cape North, Grady Harbor, Indian Tickle, the same day; arrived at Occasional Harbor 22nd September. Places healthy.

23rd Sept.—Left Occasional Harbor, and arrived at Deer Harbor the same day. No one lives here.

25th Sept.—Left Deer Harbor; visited same day Battle Harbor, Sizes Harbor, Muddle Harbor, Cape Charles and Antill Cove; arrived at Islet Bay in the evening. All these places are healthy.

26th Sept.—Left Islet Bay, and arrived at Pitts' Harbor, Chateau Bay, same day. Place healthy. Cases attended—dyspepsia, palpitation, hemicrania, abscess, amenorrhœa, phlegmon, constipation, tæmia. There are a few cases of whooping cough.

Left Chateau Bay on the 2nd instant for St. John's.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINN, *Surgeon.*

Approved,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*